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**Israel Jets
Raid Base
In Syria**
Strike Big Camp
Of Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Israeli jets raided an Arab guerrilla concentration 20 miles inside Syria today in the first such action against Syria in 18 months, the military command said. An announcement said all the raiders returned safely. It said the raids on Tel-el-Ar, Syria, followed stepped-up guerrilla activity mounted from Syrian territory against Israeli civilian and military targets on the occupied Golan Heights.

Tel-el-Ar, the announcement said, lies four miles north of Dara, southern Syria. It said the targeted area served as a staging point for "hundreds of guerrillas." The raiders reported direct hits.

Syria Reports No Losses
[In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said Israeli warplanes attempted to bomb a Palestinian guerrilla base in southern Syria today but were driven off by Syrian aircraft and anti-aircraft fire. "Our forces did not suffer casualties, with the exception of one of our soldiers who was slightly wounded," the spokesman said. He did not mention possible Israeli losses.]

It was the worst eruption on Israel's frontier with Syria since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the spokesman said. He said the raiders reported direct hits.

Today's raid did not come as a surprise. It followed a report by the military command of Israeli radio, who said Israel (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Kader Siddiqui inspecting arms stored in a Tangail school last week.

**Moscow Grants
Its Recognition
To Bangladesh**

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today became the first major power to recognize Bangladesh.

The announcement by Tass immediately raised the question of whether Pakistan would break diplomatic relations with Moscow as it has done with other countries recognizing Bangladesh.

**Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief
Formally Surrenders Arms**

TANGAIL, Bangladesh, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Kader (Tiger) Siddiqui today surrendered his private army's weapons to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in a ceremony dramatizing the Bangladesh government's efforts to disarm its guerrillas.

For his first trip outside Dhaka as prime minister, the sheikh chose to visit the headquarters of the most well-known and probably most powerful of the guerrilla commanders who sprang up

Cairo Students Riot, Sit-In Broken

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Police broke up a sit-in of students at Cairo University just before dawn today and later used tear gas against thousands of other students marching into the center of Cairo.

The sit-in resulted from confusion among the students over government policy toward Israel, but the focus today shifted to protest over the arrest of those involved in the campus sit-in.

Students asserted that 1,500 of their colleagues had been seized, but official sources put the figure at 700.

Protesters' Arrests
Sayed Marel, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization, said in a statement that the arrests had been "precautionary" and indicated that most would be released quickly. Mr. Marel has been acting as mediator with the students.

The campus sit-in began a week ago following a speech by President Anwar Sadat in which he said he had canceled an order for Egyptian military action against Israel in December. He implied that the Soviet Union had advised against the attack because of its commitment to stand behind India during the Indian invasion of East Pakistan.

**Legal Abortions
In Britain Rise
50 Pct. in Year**

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Legal abortion in Britain rose by more than 50 percent in 1971, the Department of Health said today.

The Health Department released these figures showing the phenomenal growth of abortions in Britain every year since they were legalized.

1968—22,356 legal abortions;
1969—54,158;
1970—83,949;
1971—136,774.

The figures showed that the number of abortions on girls 16 years old or less had also increased by some 50 percent in the past year.

Orders From 'Le Leader'

by President Charles de Gaulle and pursued by his successor, President Georges Pompidou.

The French were not amused when an Italian opinion poll came out recently showing that a majority of Italians would prefer English to French as the main language in the enlarged European community.

This unfriendly show of preference by France's Latin neighbor was felt to be a stab in the back, especially since the French are aware that their two other largest Common Market partners, the West Germans and the Dutch, also lean toward English. The British themselves will soon make matters worse by joining the market.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas's decree states that "terminology commissions" will be set up by government ministers to decide on the vocabulary used in their separate domains.

The formal job of the commissions will be "to establish in a given sector an inventory of gaps in the French language, and to propose terms necessary either to designate a new re-

French Ministries to Outlaw 'Franglais'

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The wheels of French bureaucracy have finally begun turning behind the campaign to keep the French language in its lofty international purity.

Even as the Italians began defecting from the French cause, the government here introduced the first formal measures to stamp out "Franglais" ("French-English") and replace the proliferating lexicon of English borrowings with pure French.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas issued a blunt order to all branches of government: Draw up a list of undesirable foreign terms and find new French expressions in their stead.

Once the new expressions are approved, nobody working for the French government will be permitted to revert to the older words in official documents, contracts, statements or notices, the prime minister decreed.

The edict, published in the government's official journal to underline its significance, was by far the biggest boost yet given to the "Save the French language" campaign launched

**Exchange of Scientific Data
Is on Nixon's Peking Agenda**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon will try to start scientific exchanges with China in his coming talks with Chinese leaders.

American scientists and medical men have already given the administration—and a few colleagues who are already in regular contact with the Chinese—a shopping list of things they would like to learn about a section of the globe that has been closed to them for two decades.

The Chinese have insisted so far that they will not begin formal exchanges, even with the nongovernment National Academy of Sciences, as long as there are U.S.-Taiwanese scientific relations.

But the administration attitude is that the President's visit could open a fresh relationship out of which scientific, cultural and other ties could develop—perhaps quickly, perhaps only slowly.

In any case, a few U.S. scientists are now conducting an active correspondence with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and it is likely that scientific visits to China, which totaled a dozen in 1971, will expand steadily as 1972 progresses.

500 Letters
The National Academy of Sciences has received some 500 letters from scientists eager to go. Dr. Arthur Galston, of Yale University, one of the first two American scientists to travel in China after long-standing barriers were lowered slightly, has received some 200 such letters and telephone calls.

Critics of the U.S. role in Indochina, Dr. Galston and Dr. E. R. Signer, a biologist, were able to fly from North Vietnam to China last May to become the first American scientists there in more

Forbidden Words

If the decree is followed faithfully, it spells death in the corridors of the Finance Ministry for such widely used words as *le crash*, *le boom*, *le hot money*, *le marketing* and *le management*.

Blacklisted from conversation at the Foreign Ministry will be talk of *le leader* about to make a foreign visit and *le briefing* which must be given on his trip.

Police, under the wing of the Interior Ministry, will have to stop chasing *les gangsters* and forget about stopping *les hold-ups* and *le kidnapping*.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports will have to be particularly ingenious to find a way round *le match*, *le football* and *le ring*. But Mr. Chaban-Delmas himself may be able to offer some help, since the sporting prime minister is widely known as a *rugbyman* and a *tennisman*—especially when he is away for *le week-end*.

Sends His Budget to Congress
**Nixon Asks for Huge Deficits
To Prod Economy, Add Jobs**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon sent Congress today a budget calling for massive back-to-back deficits in the current fiscal year and fiscal 1973, justifying the extraordinary splash of red ink as necessary to "stimulate greater business activity and create more jobs."

For fiscal 1972, which ends June 30, the President forecast expenditures of \$246.3 billion and receipts of \$197.8 billion, leaving a deficit of \$48.5 billion. For fiscal 1973, he presented a budget program calling for spending \$246.3 billion and receipts of \$220.8 billion, which would leave a further deficit of \$25.5 billion.

"No one can be happy about deficits of this size," Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told reporters. But he repeated the President's observation in the budget document that the nation must spend "enough and on time" to push the economy forward and expand employment.

"I don't brag about three deficits in a row," Mr. Connally said at a joint press conference with Office of Management and Budget Director George P. Schultz. "But at the same time, I know under the circumstances it was the wise course to follow in the best interest of the nation—not necessarily in the best political interest of Richard Nixon—but in the best interest of the country."

Ceiling on Spending
In a statement released as his budget reached Congress today, Mr. Nixon urged the legislators to "stop raids on the Treasury" by setting a rigid ceiling to keep federal spending within the \$246.3 billion requested for next year.

"We urgently need an absolute limit on government spending," the President said. "Only this can we end inflation, stabilize the economy and provide employment and real prosperity for all."

Mr. Schultz told reporters that previous congressional ceilings on government spending were "sweeping" and the President now is asking for one without "any escape hatches whatever."

Officials categorically denied that they had faced the reality of big deficits in fiscal 1972 and 1973 by artificially pumping up the current year's spending to make the 1973 minus figure look better by comparison.

Full Employment Balance
The President's budget message emphasized that despite the big budget in actual outlays, the 1973 budget would meet his test of a full-employment balance.

For this purpose, "full employment" is defined as 4-percent unemployment. On that basis, the

theoretical receipts for fiscal 1973 would be \$246.3 billion, and expenditures \$246.3 billion, leaving a surplus of \$700 million.

On the same full-employment basis, there was a deficit of \$8.1 billion in fiscal 1972.

For the first time, President Nixon's budget offered a calculation not only of the impact of full employment on receipts, but on expenditures as well—showing how government outlays are swelled by recession conditions.

To take one example, "full employment" outlays for fiscal 1972 are \$3.5 billion lower than the actual spending, reflecting costs for unemployment compensation and related activities that would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Main Points in the Budget

INCOME—The budget estimates government receipts in fiscal 1973 at \$246.3 billion, a \$23-billion increase over fiscal 1972 estimates, contingent on an expected revitalization of the economy. The figure would be \$6.9 billion higher were it not for the tax cuts Mr. Nixon proposed and Congress enacted in 1971 to stimulate the economy.

OUTGO—The budget anticipates federal expenditures of \$246.3 billion, an increase of \$9.6 billion, or 4.1 percent. This increase is about equal to the amount of inflation the administration expects this year, so in noninflationary terms Mr. Nixon foresees no real increase in overall spending.

DEFICIT—The budget forecasts a deficit in fiscal 1973 of \$25.5 billion, the second largest since World War II. It estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year at \$48.5 billion. The President originally estimated the deficit at \$11.6 billion, but the economy's failure to rebound from the slump of 1970-71 resulted in a sharp downturn in government tax collections.

SOURCE OF REVENUE—38 percent of government revenues will come from income taxes paid by individuals, 14 percent from corporate income taxes, 26 percent from Social Security taxes, 10 percent from borrowings, 7 percent from excise taxes and 5 percent from other sources, including tariffs and estate and gift taxes.

DEBT—The budget anticipates a \$37.4 billion increase in the national debt, pushing it to \$493.2 billion—30 percent higher than in 1970.

TAKES—The budget calls for no major new tax increases or tax cuts, except for Social Security taxes. It proposes that the Social Security tax, now scheduled to rise on Jan. 1, 1973, to 5.65 percent for each worker and his employer, be kept at its present rate of 5.2 percent. But Mr. Nixon wants the tax levied on the first \$9,000 of a worker's earnings instead of the first \$9,000, the figure now in law. He also proposes to eliminate the monthly \$5.60 fee people over age 65 now pay for supplemental medical insurance under Medicare, if they want it.

DEFENSE—One of the few areas where Mr. Nixon calls for a substantial increase in spending is the defense budget. He seeks a \$5.3-billion increase over the \$75.4 billion authorized this year, but only \$900 million of the new money would actually be spent in the current fiscal year. The rest would be authorized for use in future years.

SCIENCE—The budget puts new emphasis on spending for science and technology "in the service of man." Appropriations here would total \$17.8 billion, a \$1.4 billion increase, but not all of it to be actually spent in fiscal 1973.

Warning to Russia on SALT Delay
President Seeks Arms-Fund Increase

By George C. Wilson and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Nixon administration—in a defense budget designed to warn the Soviet Union that time is running out for an arms-control agreement—asked Congress today for \$8.4 billion in new money to finance military activities in

fiscal 1973—an increase of \$6.3 billion.

Even before that new fiscal year begins on July 1, the President is asking for another \$255 million for defense this current year—a supplemental money request on which the House Armed Services Committee will start hearings tomorrow.

Including that supplemental

money request, the fiscal-1972 budget in terms of new money (new obligations) at \$17.1 billion would total \$77.1 billion, compared to President Nixon's new high of \$83.4 billion for fiscal 1973.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, at a Pentagon budget briefing Saturday, said the new request are "the minimum amounts needed" and represent a "23-year low" in the huge military programs will take out of the total national budget.

His budget charts show that the so-called peace dividend—money saved from reducing forces in Vietnam—will go into other military programs that have not received full funding during the war.

Only \$8.5 Billion for War

Explaining this evaporation of the dividend, Pentagon comptroller Robert C. Moot said that while the fiscal-1968 budget of \$76.5 billion included \$19.3 billion in special Vietnam war expenses, the fiscal-1972 total of \$77.1 billion includes only \$8.5 billion for the war. The slice in the new budget will be even less, although Mr. Moot would not disclose it.

In short, then, the Pentagon's non-Vietnam expenses are eating up the peace dividend and then some—with expanded research, new ships and pay increases among the major ones.

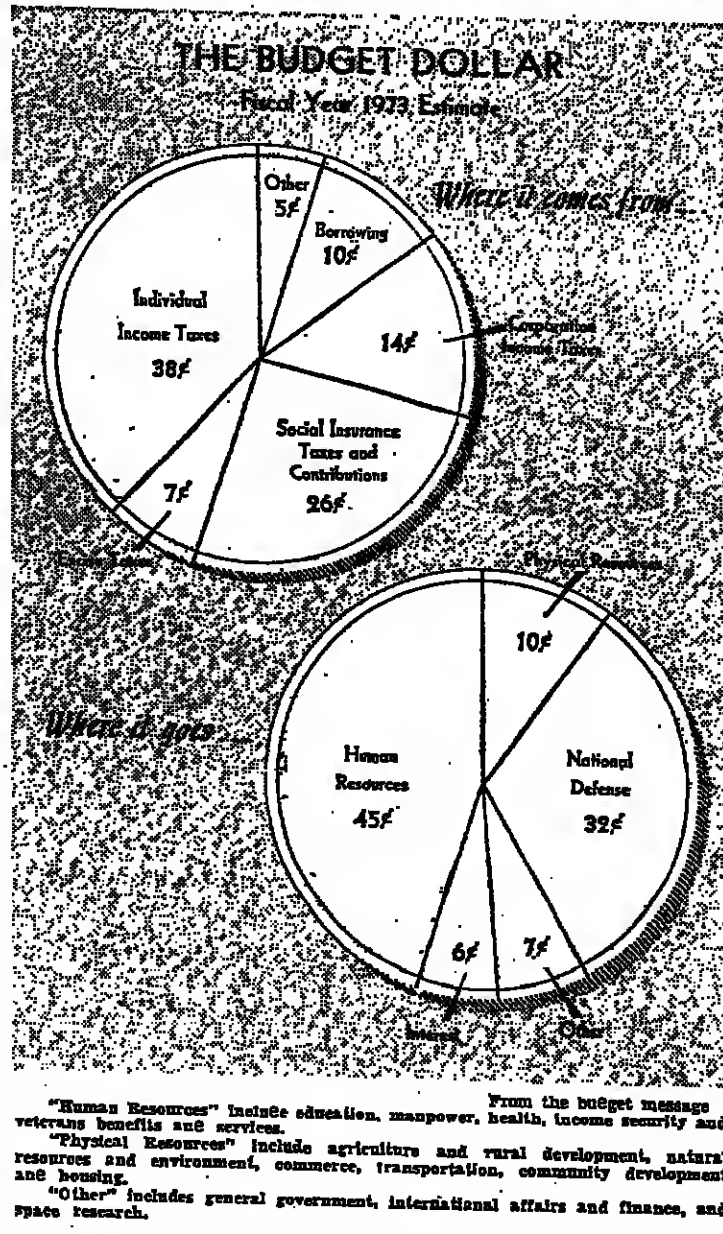
How sharp this rise will become and how long it will last depend on what happens over the next 12 months, with the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) the biggest single influence now in sight.

Leverage on SALT

President Nixon, heaving to his philosophy of negotiating with the Russians from strength, accelerated a number of programs in the new Pentagon budget which have a direct bearing on SALT.

ULMS—This nuclear-powered underwater battleship, known as the Underwater Long-Range Missile System, is slated to get almost a billion dollars—\$38 million in the fiscal-1972 supplemental and \$942 million in the fiscal-1973 budget. Mr. Moot, at the news briefing Saturday, said, "You do not move this fast unless you intend to build new submarines."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Aerial War Activity Is at a Peak Over Indochina

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Bao's efforts to defend vital military supplies moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos reached a new peak over the weekend when North Vietnamese gunners at various times tried to shoot down 10 U.S. jets attacking the trail, it was reported today.

But a U.S. Command spokesman said none of the jets was hit and five U.S. air strikes were launched in retaliation against anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air-missile radar sites in North Vietnam.

Two of the "protective reaction" strikes were reported yesterday.

Four of the "protective reac-

tion" strikes were launched on Saturday, the most recorded in a single day.

So far this year, there have been 15 such strikes. This is more than twice the number of "protective reaction" strikes made in all of January, 1971, when seven were recorded.

All of the American planes returned safely to their base and carrier bases, spokesmen said, and the results of their counterattacks with bombs and missiles were unknown.

2-52 bombers flew raids in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos overnight after a one-day lull in their attacks on Viet-

nam. The command said all missions in Vietnam were against suspected Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troop locations and storage areas near where the boundaries of the three nations meet in the Central Highlands.

In Phnom Penh, the high command said an almost month-long lull on Cambodian battlefields was broken today when sharp fighting broke out in the marshlands 12 miles east of Phnom Penh, following intelligence reports of a Communist force numbering 600 men moving in the direction of the city.

The U.S. Command in Saigon announced 4,400 Americans were

pulled out of Vietnam last week to cut the U.S. force to 143,700 men. The latest withdrawal leaves the command with 11 days in which to send home another 4,700 troops to make President Nixon's deadline of no more than 139,000 soldiers in Vietnam by Feb. 1.

Hanoi Embassy Attacked
VIENTIANE, Jan. 24 (AP)—At least four hand grenades were thrown into the compound of the North Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane last night. Two of the grenades exploded, shattering a window but causing no casualties, while two others were found by embassy personnel.

No New Pakistan Take-Overs

Bhutto Lets Up on Businessmen

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 24 (NYT)—Reversing his earlier hard line on Pakistan's financial elite, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today announced that no new categories of industry would be taken over, and he appealed for voluntary cooperation from businessmen in rebuilding the country's war-shattered economy.

The president also announced the release from detention of three top industrialists charged with holding foreign-exchange funds outside the country illegally and with business malpractices.

Mr. Bhutto's pronouncements were in sharp contrast to his earlier threats of jail sentences, business seizures and other actions

against wealthy businessmen who smuggled money out of the country.

Instead of clamping down on businessmen who did not voluntarily declare foreign-exchange holdings before the previous Jan. 15 deadline, Mr. Bhutto extended the deadline for such declarations to Feb. 15 and said no government questions would be asked, and exchange dealings would remain secret.

Mr. Bhutto spoke to about 200 businessmen invited to Karachi Airport this morning before his departure on a visit to several Middle Eastern countries.

[Mr. Bhutto arrived in Ankara today and immediately held talks with Turkish President Cevdet Sunay. On the way, he made a

brief stopover at Tehran, where he conferred with the Shah of Iran. Moroccan officials said Mr. Bhutto will meet with King Hassan tomorrow or Wednesday.]

In answering complaints that "respectable" people faced jail, Mr. Bhutto said at one point, "Do you know what the masses call you? They call you blood-suckers and parasites."

The president then appealed for cooperation from the businessmen. He said:

"It is your duty to create a feeling by your conduct that you are patriots and you are taking a full share in the building of Pakistan. I appeal to you to come forward and rebuild the economy. I want your genuine cooperation."

Mr. Bhutto's announcement that no new categories of business would be nationalized was seen as an indication that banking and insurance would remain in private hands. The management of 31 industries in 10 categories, including public utilities, oil refineries, auto assembly and iron and steel works, were previously assumed by the Bhutto government.

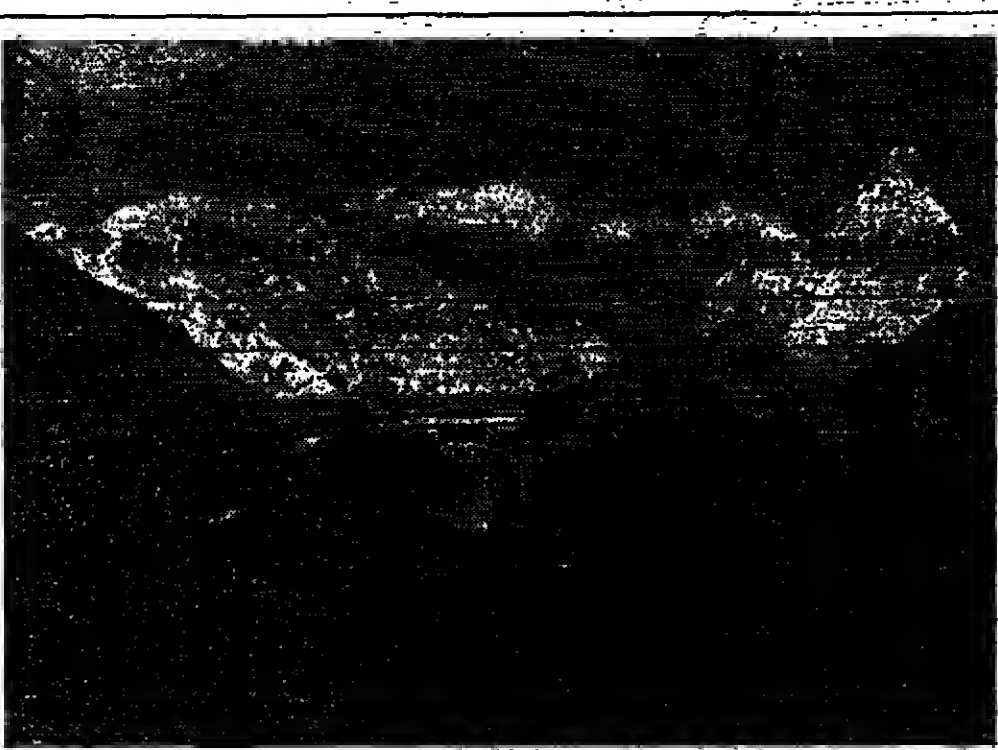
Bhutto in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan arrived today for a 24-hour round of talks with the leaders of Turkey, his nation's ally in the Central Treaty Organization.

Mr. Bhutto, who flew in from Rawalpindi with a brief stopover in Tehran, where he conferred with the Shah of Iran, got down to business almost at once with President Cevdet Sunay and Premier Nihat Erim.

Diplomatic sources said he would brief them on recent developments in the Indian subcontinent and ask Turkey not to recognize Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's fledgling state of Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto was scheduled to leave tomorrow morning for an as yet unspecified destination. Diplomats in Rabat said he was due in the Moroccan capital for talks with King Hassan.



HILLTOP HOTEL—A tourist hotel (behind the trees) has been opened in Nepal near the foot of Mt. Everest, the world's tallest mountain, by Japanese business interests. They have installed an oxygen cylinder in each room for the use of guests who might have trouble breathing at the hotel's altitude of 12,660 feet.

To Prod Economy, Add Jobs

Nixon Asks Huge Deficits in His Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

not have been incurred if the jobs rate had been 4 percent.

High OMB officials denied that there is any inconsistency between their claim that the budget would stimulate the economy because of the large regular deficits and the contraction of nearly \$9 billion (the sum of the \$1.5-billion full-employment deficit in fiscal 1972 and the \$700 million surplus in fiscal 1973) on the other hand.

"There will be plenty of stimulus," an OMB official said. "If you let it go, before you know it, you have to put the economy through the wringer again."

Yet the administration was clearly bracing itself for criticism by conservatives within the Republican party for the boxcar size of the deficits, and from Democrats for misjudging economic prospects over two budget cycles.

Final figures for fiscal 1971, shown in the new budget document, place the deficit for that year at \$23.0 billion. (Originally, the administration forecast a \$15.5 billion surplus for fiscal 1971.)

For the three-year span 1971-73, President Nixon's total projected deficit now is \$47.3 billion, and it could run higher if the economy fails to pick up as expected. On that score, the administration is predicting a substantial recovery, about in the pattern suggested by most private forecasters. The President anticipates that the Gross National Product this calendar year will gain 9.5 percent to \$1,146 billion, up \$98 billion from 1971. It would be the largest dollar increase in history.

Other basic economic assumptions: a 5 percent rise in personal income, a 16 percent rise in corporate profits before taxes and a decline in the rate of unemployment "to the vicinity of 5 percent" by the end of the year. Further details will be spelled out in the Economic Report later this week.

The 6 percent unemployment target offered by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Connally was the first time the administration had set a numerical target for this year. Mr. Connally cautioned that "the range of 5 percent is the most we can get to this year without further throwing the economy out of kilter."

In a broad sweep, the budget emphasized the great swing in recent years from emphasis on military to civilian outlays. As defined by the administration, human resources (including almost \$70 billion for income security) take 45 percent of the budget, while defense spending takes 33 percent. In 1968, during the Johnson administration—the President pointed out—the shares were exactly reversed.

Yet the biggest new initiative in the budget is a \$9 billion request for national defense. The Department funds "to

strengthen our nuclear deterrent and to modernize the general-purpose forces."

Once again officials refused to break out a figure for costs of the Vietnam war from the military budget, pleading that it is "too difficult" to do. Instead, the budget document stressed progress in the Vietnamization program and focused attention on "a new national security strategy of Realistic Deterrence, designed to move this nation toward an era of peace."

Another major theme of the budget is "return of power to the people," exemplified by a "remarkable" change in direction which the President asserted has reduced the individual tax burden for 1973 by \$22 billion, compared to the rates "in existence when I took office."

But OMB Director Shultz warned that "as we project out to 1975, there is, in effect, no budget opening" for new spending or tax reductions.

For all practical purposes, Mr. Shultz said, new programs will mean that other programs must

be taken out of the budget, or the government must ask the country "to pay more taxes."

In one area, a higher tax bite was already proposed by Mr. Nixon for fiscal 1973: to finance improved Social Security benefits he asked Congress to raise the maximum wages subject to Social Security taxes and to modify the payroll tax schedule.

Over all, higher Social Security expenditures account for about \$5 billion of the \$9.7 billion increase in proposed spending between the fiscal 1972 and 1973 budgets.

The new financing arrangements are complex. Under present law the maximum wage covered by the payroll tax was increased from \$7,800 to \$9,000 less than a month ago on Jan. 1. Pending legislation would raise the base to \$10,200, as well as the total tax rate from 10.4 percent to 10.8 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1972.

The President's proposal would make the \$10,200 base retroactive to Jan. 1 but postpone the 10.8 percent rate until Jan. 1, 1973, when the rate had been scheduled to rise to 11.3 percent.

Nixon, in Warning on SALT, Asks Arms-Spending Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

machines and missiles. Whether something will happen to change that, I don't know." The U.S. with an eventual price tag of \$20 to \$30 billion for 30 of the giant vessels, would succeed the Polaris-Poseidon submarine fleet.

B-1 bomber—This warplane is not yet committed to production in the new budget, but its development money would rise from \$770 million in fiscal 1972 to \$844 million in fiscal 1973, an increase of \$74 million. The Russians have a new TFX-type bomber flying, but not in quantity production.

Anti-ballistic missile—The Safeguard ABM, an issue in Congress as well as at the SALT talks, would get \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1973, up from \$1.1 billion in fiscal 1972, with most of the \$386 million increase to go for construction of new sites at White Mountain AFB, Mo., and Warren AFB, Wyo.

Besides their impact on SALT negotiations, these "weapon programs" would give a lift to the sagging aerospace economy in calendar-year 1972.

Economy considerations also figure in the decision to accelerate the development of an air defense system for the United States, even though the Soviet Union continues to concentrate on missiles rather than bombers. The fiscal-1973 budget earmarks \$470 million to new money for three Boeing 707s stuffed with look-down radar, the A-7C (airborne warning and control system). This compares to \$139 million for A-7C for fiscal 1972.

Other aerospace industry plums in the fiscal-1973 budget include \$120 million to buy more A-7 fighter-bombers from Ling-Temco-Vought and \$166 million for more F-111s from General Dynamics, both Texas firms. Mr.

Laird said last year that the buying of these planes would stop in fiscal 1972, but he evidently bowed to congressional pressures.

If the White House next year allows such programs as the U.S. B-1, ABM and A-7C to continue in the fiscal-1974 budget, the U.S. will be well on its way to a much higher plateau of military spending. Similarly, the fiscal-1973 budget authorizes \$399 million toward a new carrier, CVAN-70, but puts off until next year the decision whether to ask authority to go ahead with construction of the billion-dollar ship.

In advance of these big decisions, programs accelerated in the fiscal-1973 budget will mean higher spending later when the contractors' bills fall due. The time lag decreases the immediate impact of the fiscal-1973 military budget on federal spending. Defense spending, including military assistance, is estimated to total \$15.8 billion in fiscal 1972 and \$17.5 billion in fiscal 1973—an increase of \$1.7 billion.

When another \$2.5 billion for nuclear warheads, included in the Atomic Energy Commission budget, is added to the Pentagon's request, the total amount of new spending authority asked for national defense jumps to \$85.4 billion, and the total actually to be paid out in cash in the forthcoming fiscal year comes to \$78.3 billion.

U.S. Seeking Peking 'Swap'

(Continued from Page 1)

As anesthesia, acupuncture seems to be combined with a low, intermittently pulsed electric current, applied through the needles for about 30 minutes.

Despite his own and other eyes-witness experiences, Dr. Calson thinks "the data need to be examined in a scientific manner, and a dispassionate decision made."

He fears a serious problem if U.S. scientists cannot do so. "We Americans are so eager to try new health-care fads, from yoga to jogging to Zen," he said, "that one can only regretfully predict a massive human-pincushion promotion."

No. 2 in American scientists' interest, Dr. Calson finds—and on clearer scientific ground—is China's approach to ecology: direct attacks on dirt and disease and recycling of human wastes.

American scientists' third-ranking interest, Dr. Calson says, is China's new mix of practical effort and scholarship. China's university faculties and student bodies now spend only part of their time in formal study and the rest in factories or rural communes alongside peasants or laborers.

News Analysis
Nixon's Deficit Predictions Greeted With Skepticism

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP)—Despite President Nixon's assertion that his deficit-spending proposals for fiscal years 1972 and 1973—carefully tip-toe-between "too little and too late" and "too-much too soon"—the stage seems to be set for a national debate on the credibility of his budget document.

"If you take it [the budget] at its word, there is no new economic threat from it at all," said one Democratic expert. "But fortunately, it's phony as hell, which means that there will be about the same push from the budget next year as this."

Some general doubts are based on Mr. Nixon's record as a budget forecaster. In January, 1970, he sent Congress a program calling for a surplus of \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1971. That turned out to be a \$23.0 billion deficit.

Last January, his budget forecast for fiscal 1972 predicted a deficit of \$11.5 billion, which now seems out to be \$38.2 billion. The recession and an excessively ebullient forecast of recovery last January were the root causes of the President's underestimated deficits.

Juggling Suspected
But skepticism this year focuses on the suspicion that there has been a certain amount of juggling between fiscal 1972 and 1973 to make it appear that deficit spending is coming under control. Two key items are getting attention:

● The big jump in this year's deficit to \$38.2 billion, followed by a \$15.5 billion reduction in the deficit to \$22.7 billion for fiscal 1973.

● The prediction that between the two years spending will go up only \$9.7 billion, compared to the \$25 billion increase in fiscal 1972.

In summary, the critics think that the fiscal 1973 spending program has been overstated and the fiscal 1972 budget understated. The political benefits would be the claim, as made by the President, that he is sharply reducing red ink—and that, in fact, he will have the budget in balance on a "full-employment basis" in fiscal 1973.

Budget experts call attention to the major discrepancy between the \$9.7 billion spending increase projected for fiscal 1973 in the regular budget, and one double that size—\$19.4 billion—called for in the National Income Accounts budget.

The NIA budget, published as part of the official "Special Analyses" supplement, is widely used to measure the impact of the federal government on the economy. It forecasts a deficit of \$36.0 billion for fiscal 1972 and \$22.0 billion for fiscal 1973.

Going through the regular budget document, the following expenditure items for fiscal 1973 may be noted:

- To help the overburdened states, 13 months' payments for public assistance are planned, moving \$1 billion out of fiscal 1972 into fiscal 1973.

- Compared to the original budget proposal in January, 1971, for sales of \$4.5 billion in mortgages and other assets, the new estimate calls for only half that in fiscal 1972.
- The add \$2.2 billion to this year's expenditure total and deficit, saving the balance to reduce next year's.

Adjusting for those two items, the fiscal 1972 deficit could have been stated around \$36 billion with fiscal 1973 about \$22 billion—very closely matching the deficit in the NIA budget. This would not only have made the improvement between years look less dramatic, but there would also have been a full-employment deficit of at least a couple of billion, instead of the \$700 million surplus claimed.

Oil Receipts
Experts point out, moreover, that government oil receipts running close to \$3 billion in fiscal 1972 will reduce the deficit in the regular budget without a related impact on economic activity.

Nixon administration officials insist that the spending picture they have portrayed is realistic, and defend the conclusion that the budget next year will be and should be less expansionary.

Having insisted that the full-employment budget should never be in deficit, but finding themselves stuck in exactly that situation in fiscal 1972, officials put a high priority on being able to forecast a full-employment balance (actually, a tiny surplus) for fiscal 1973.

"We think that the fiscal thrust in 1973 should be less than in fiscal 1972," an Office of Management and Budget official said, "because the economy will be improving. You must reel it [spending] in a bit before you get to full employment."

Officials are also counting on the Federal Reserve Board heavily to help in the process of boosting the economy during the year. An OMB chart book was very specific on this point—to a degree that could be embarrassing.

Money Supply
The chart book specified that "among major instruments" supplementing fiscal policy and a "temporary" wage-price program is "an adequate money supply growth." The question of focusing so strongly on the money supply—only one element of monetary policy generally—has been discouraged by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F.

Burns and a majority of the board.

But OMB director George P. Shultz, and to a lesser degree Economic Council Chairman Herbert Stein, are devotees of the Milton Friedman school of economics which places nearly total reliance on changes in the money supply to affect economic activity.

In effect, the OMB is calling on the Federal Reserve to take on more of the job of economic stimulus. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, while staying out of the Shultz-Burns dispute, says that acceptance of a bigger budget deficit than portrayed in the President's message "would bring back inflation." The budget critics disagree, saying that the deficit at the moment is not as big as the administration has made it look—but will be bigger later.

NASA Seeks \$3.4 Billion In Fiscal '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP)—The U.S. civilian space program appears to have reached a spending plateau for the next five years.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will ask Congress if it can spend almost \$3.4 billion in the next fiscal year. While this is only \$1 million more than will be spent in the current fiscal year, the space agency is asking for spending authority for future commitments that bring the total to almost \$3.4 billion—\$22.2 million more than it had for fiscal 1972.

"This is a well-balanced program," NASA administrator James C. Fletcher said of the fiscal 1973 budget. "It's a program that can be supported at an essentially constant budget level over the next several years."

One reason the space program will be capable of constant support is that a few programs were scuttled at the expense of the \$3.5-billion reusable space shuttle.

The biggest project dropped was the Grand Tour of the outer planets that would have flown two spacecraft to Jupiter and Saturn in 1977 and two more beyond to Uranus and Neptune in 1979. The Grand Tour would have taken advantage of a planetary alignment that occurs only every 79 years.

In place of the Grand Tour will be a less ambitious plan to fly two spacecraft past Jupiter and Saturn in 1977. Its cost will be a fraction of the \$760 million that would have been spent on the Grand Tour.

A second cancellation was the Nerva nuclear rocket program, which was dropped after an expenditure by NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission of \$14 million. In its place will be a nuclear rocket one-fifth the size of Nerva, which was to produce 75,000 pounds of thrust to fly men to Mars.

If NASA is slipped in space research, it is increasing its efforts in aeronautics. The agency is asking for \$162.4 million for aeronautical research, a 50 percent increase over a year ago. The key programs are a quiet jet engine, a short-takeoff-and-landing plane and a vertical-takeoff-and-landing plane.

Atom-Smasher Funds In New Nixon Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The world's largest and most powerful atom-smasher machine will begin operating sometime during the next 18 months.

A provision is made in the Nixon administration's budget for \$43 million to complete construction of the \$250-million, 300-billion-electron-volt device at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago. The project is designed to provide the world's best research instrument on the structure of matter of the universe, by hurling beams of high-energy, subatomic particles at target materials.

WEATHER

	G	F	
ALABAMA	15	64	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	3	36	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	36	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	50	Cloudy
ARIZONA	10	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	61	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	1	34	Cloudy
BOSTON	1	34	Cloudy
BREITENBURG	3	36	Cloudy
BUFFALO	1	34	Cloudy
CHICAGO	1	34	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	1	34	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	1	34	Cloudy
DALLAS	1	34	Cloudy
DENVER	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	34	Cloudy
FLORENCE	1	34	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	34	Cloudy
HAMBURG	1	34	Cloudy
HARBIN	1	34	Cloudy
HONG KONG	1	34	Cloudy
KARACHI	1	34	Cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	1	34	Cloudy
MADRID	1	34	Cloudy
MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
NICE	1	34	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	1	34	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	1	34	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	1	34	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TOKYO	1	34	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

A Correspondent's Grim Tour Of the Graveyards of Bengal

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Jan. 24 (NYT)—On this graveyard, we shall build our golden Bengal. So reads a cardboard sign hung on a flagpole in the city of Khulna.

Not far from the flagpole, human bones, picked clean by vultures and dogs, still litter the roadside at various execution sites where the Pakistani Army and its collaborators killed Bengalis.

Bloodstained clothing and tufts of human hair cling to the brush on these killing grounds. Children too young to understand play grotesque games with the skulls and other bones.

This correspondent found, on a recent tour of the countryside, that almost every town in East Pakistan had one or more of these graveyards, where the Pakistanis killed hundreds of thousands of Bengalis.

3 Million Estimate
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has estimated that the Pakistanis killed three million of his people. While foreign diplomats and other independent observers do not generally put the figure this high, all say it was at least several hundred thousand and many put it at more than one million.

In Khulna, one of the Pakistani execution sites was a road on the edge of town that leads west. Both Bengalis and foreigners who live in Khulna say that at least 10,000 people were killed at this site alone.

Bengali employees at the Khulna radio station, less than 100 yards from the road, witnessed most of the killings either through the windows or from the front steps of the station.

"They killed some people every day," said Mokheer Rahman, a 26-year-old technician. "Sometimes five or six. Sometimes 20. On one day, they killed 500."

"On Sept. 3, they killed the most—1,000 people. They fired with machine guns almost continuously for three hours. Then they threw many of the bodies into the river and they were carried out to sea."

Saving Ammunition
One engineer said that sometimes the Pakistanis had put seven or eight Bengalis in a night cage and then, to save ammunition, fired one bullet through all of them. Sometimes, he said, they killed the Bengalis with bayonet charges.

Another engineer, Ozedul Haque, 25, vividly remembered the day the Pakistanis killed 500—July 25—by shooting and by cutting their throats with long knives and bayonets.

"First the soldiers came and told us to come out and watch," he said. "They said, 'Come and see how we kill your people.' They were sharpening their knives on the stones. It was their way of torturing us mentally."

"All those months," he went on, "thousands of cultures were flying overhead here. Now they are gone."

It almost seems, as one goes

Warsaw Pact's Heads in Prague For Summit Talk

VIENNA, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Communist leaders, led by Russia's Leonid I. Brezhnev, flew into Prague today for a Warsaw Pact summit meeting on European security.

CTK, the Czechoslovak news agency, said Mr. Brezhnev, general-secretary of the Soviet Communist party, arrived at Prague airport heading a delegation—including Premier Alexei A. Kosygin and other party and government officials—for the political consultative meeting of the Communist camp scheduled to open tomorrow.

Party and government leaders from the other member countries of the alliance—East Germany, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria—also arrived in the Czechoslovak capital.

The two-day meeting is expected to review prospects for the Communist-proposed European security conference. The Communists have urged that it be held later this year.

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Bangladesh Guerrilla Chief Formally Surrenders Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

member of Mr. Siddiqui's honor guard.

In exchange for their arms, the guerrilla chief said that he would be given certificates taking note of their services to Bangladesh and that they will be given places in the army or police if they choose to continue their education. The student members will pay no tuition.

The 26-year-old guerrilla leader told the guerrilla that he would be loyal to him all his life. Then, in a voice breaking with emotion, he spoke of the Kader Bahini who had been fighting for Bangladesh. No one knows how many weapons the Kader Bahini have

or if all of them will be surrendered.

"No comment," a government official replied when asked whether Mr. Siddiqui might hold back some guns. Mr. Siddiqui claims he has 15,000 armed followers, but one aide estimates their number at 10,000. Now that he has formally given up his arms, however, Mr. Siddiqui is expected to leave this town 60 miles north of Dhacca and be given a position in the government or army.

With the symbolic dissolution of Mr. Siddiqui's force, officials hope that other, smaller guerrilla groups will quickly comply with the government's disarmament order.

Israeli Jets Bomb Guerrillas, Base Is 28 Miles Inside Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

"regards with great severity" the increase in guerrilla attacks from Syria.

Military spokesmen said three infiltrators were killed last yesterday on the Golan Heights in the 14th incident involving guerrilla infiltration or attacks from Syria since Jan. 1.

The radio also said Syrian authorities responsible for whatever happens on their side of the cease-fire line. It said no guerrilla attacks had been reported from Lebanon since the last punitive raid.

In a broadcast tonight, the radio said the fact the Israeli jets struck Syria "does not mean that the Israeli armed forces will not continue to take various other ways to curb guerrilla activity from Syrian territory."

The commentator said the guerrilla concentration at Tel-el-Harar, harboring "hundreds of guerrillas," was fairly large, considering an estimated 2,000 guerrillas operated in Syrian territory.

The pilots who took part in the action met on anti-aircraft fire, he said.

Comments by the national radio in the past have served to warn that retaliation was likely, as happened two weeks ago, before Israeli troops staged their first large-scale raid into Lebanon in 11 months.

U. S. Plan Decision
The radio also said Israel next Sunday will announce its decision to participate in indirect negotiations with Egypt on reopening the Suez Canal.

It said Israel's ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, was seeking a few more minor clarifications from Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco this week before Israel would approve of the U. S. proposal for talks.

Under the plan, both Egypt and Israel would send delegations to a hotel, probably in New York City, where Mr. Sisco or another American mediator would act as a go-between in the negotiations on a partial settlement.

According to the newspaper Dava, the clarifications being sought before concern "semantic more than substantive" details

Cairo Students Stage Riot After Police Break Up Sit-in

(Continued from Page 1)

police tear gas attacks by hurling rocks at the police, UPI reported. Crowds of students, some numbering several hundred each,

Against Unknown Persons in Zurich

Hughes Publisher Charges Fraud

From Wire Dispatches
ZURICH, Jan. 24.—The New York publishing firm of McGraw-Hill, which has announced payment of \$650,000 to Howard R. Hughes for his autobiography, has filed fraud charges in the same amount against unknown persons, a deputy district attorney, Hans Schreiber, said today.

McGraw-Hill announced last Thursday that it would delay publication of the controversial book until it was sure the financial transactions involved were in order. Mr. Schreiber said McGraw-Hill had a lawyer file the criminal charges here the same day.

A spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank, which broke the normal policy of secrecy because a criminal investigation is under way, said the bank had a client named "H.R. Hughes." However, the spokesman said, "H.R." does not stand for "Howard."

In New York, Time magazine said that three checks totaling the \$650,000 that McGraw-Hill thought it had paid to Mr. Hughes had been cashed by an

attractive blonde who identified herself as Helga R. Hughes.

The woman, who spoke English and had German, carried the cash out of the Zurich bank in three trips, stuffing the Swiss francs into an airline bag, the magazine said. She endorsed two of the checks "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer, and mailed in the third with the same endorsement, Time added.

When the autobiography was challenged in court as a hoax, McGraw-Hill produced certificates from handwriting experts that two of the endorsements were genuine signatures of the reclusive billionaire, who lives in the Bahamas. The third check has not been returned yet by the bank, McGraw-Hill said.

In Zurich, the police said today that a warrant had gone out for Helga Hughes, described as a 35-year-old, slim brunette with hair down to her shoulders, in connection with the \$650,000 bank deposit. An officer said the warrant went out last Friday.

Earlier reports by Swiss banking sources said the woman was a blonde. The discrepancy be-

tween those reports and the description on the warrant could not be immediately clarified. She was also identified in the earlier reports as a German-speaking Swiss citizen.

The text of the Zurich police warrant was as follows:

"Unidentified woman, alleged identity Helga Hughes, 160-165 centimeters (5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches) tall, about 35 years old, slim, dark long hair falling straight to the shoulders, possibly brown eyes, speaking broken German, wore mid-dress, sometimes books, small well-groomed hands, wore various rings."

The woman is wanted on several counts of fraud committed between May and December, 1971, amounting to 255 million Swiss francs, or \$650,000.

Time magazine, whose parent organization, Time Inc., owns Life magazine, in which the Hughes book was to have been serialized, said that the woman who opened the account last April had carried a Swiss passport issued by the Swiss consulate in Barcelona, Spain.

In that city, the Swiss consul-general, Angelo Beria, refused to comment on the Time report. Mr. Beria said he was authorized to issue passports only to people who can prove Swiss citizenship.

According to Time, Helga R. Hughes opened the account with 1,000 French francs. Three weeks later, she appeared at the bank and endorsed a \$50,000 check from McGraw-Hill to "H.R. Hughes" in the presence of a bank officer.

A second check, for \$275,000, similarly deposited in the bank, the third check, for \$325,000, arrived by mail already endorsed early last December, the magazine said.

Time added that the bank had been used only for converting the checks into cash and that the woman had appeared about two weeks after each deposit to withdraw the money in Swiss currency. The account is virtually empty now, Time said.

In New York, a spokesman for McGraw-Hill said the checks had been conveyed to Mr. Hughes through Clifford Irving, the writer who worked on the purported autobiography. The Zurich police declined to say whether Mr. Irving, now at his villa on the Spanish island of Ibiza, would be questioned.

The 41-year-old author has said he has no doubts that the autobiography is based on genuine, authorized material from Mr. Hughes, collected in more than 100 meetings.

Irving today, Mr. Irving strongly denied that the book might be a hoax.

"There are probably two billion reasons behind attempts to stop the book—and all are green and have rectangular shape," he said with a grin.

Last Friday, in a telephone interview in New York, Mr. Irving's lawyer said that he was "leaning" to a theory that his client had been the victim of a hoax carried out by a "gang of six to eight people." But that evening the attorney backed away from his contention and said that he now believed that whoever opened the bank account had been a "loyal servant" of Mr. Hughes.

Also in New York, a sworn statement attributed to Mr. Hughes saying he did "not personally know" the two authors of books concerning him was submitted today in Manhattan Supreme Court.

The four-paragraph statement was sworn before a Nevada notary public, Howard L. Eckstein, last Friday. It said, in part: "I have never signed any agreements or had any other communications with Clifford Irving, McGraw-Hill or Robert F. Eaton, and I have never given any of them instructions of any kind relating to the publication of anything about me. I do not personally know either Robert F. Eaton or Clifford Irving."

Nothing ever came of this.

UN Report Says 147 Species Face Doom in Africa

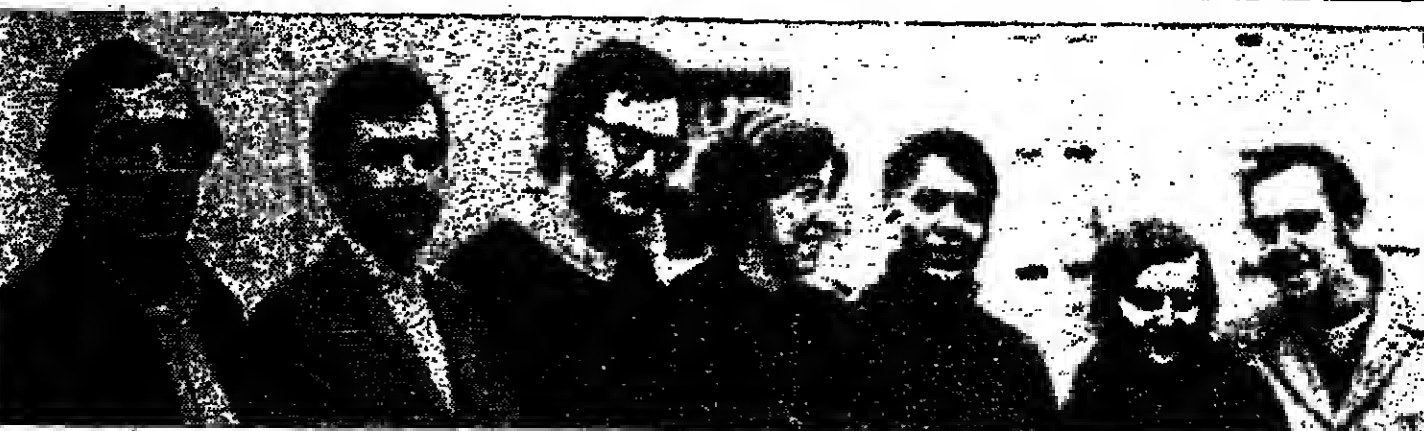
ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—The plucky hippopotamus, which wades in the muddy streams of the Ivory Coast, may soon join the mammoth and the dinosaur in the books as an extinct animal.

So may 147 other species of African wildlife, a report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization says.

The species, which include the Mt. Nimba viviparous toad of upper Guinea and the pancake tortoise of Kenya, are seriously threatened with extinction, the FAO report said.

They are threatened by over-exploitation through excessive hunting or mass extermination, and by modification of the environment through the introduction of domestic cattle or new farm lands into the animals' habitat.

The species threatened include 63 mammals, 48 birds and 32 reptiles, the FAO said.



THE ACCUSED.—Seven of the eight defendants in an alleged bombing and kidnap conspiracy case seen outside a rally for their defense in Harrisburg, Pa., before the start of their trial yesterday. From left: Father Joseph Wenderoth and Father Neil McLaughlin, both

Catholic priests; John Glick, who will be tried at a later date; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a Roman Catholic nun; Eobal Ahmad; Mary Seoblick and her husband, Anthony Seoblick. Missing from the group is Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, who is in prison.

Sympathizers Mutilate Draft Records

Berrigan Judge Is Expecting a Long Trial

From Wire Dispatches
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The judge who will hear the trial of the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others charged with an anti-war plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today that the trial would probably last several months.

"This case has been surrounded for a long time, a vast time, with tremendous publicity," Judge R. Dixon Herman told the 144 men and women who are prospective jurors in District Court.

"This trial will probably last several months and very likely the jury will have to be sequestered, which means you will not be allowed to go home," he said.

Defendants' sympathizers heralded the opening of trial proceedings today with a procession to the courthouse carrying a black coffin that contained mutilated draft records. The group said the coffin contained "various instruments of war that deserve to be buried."

Father Berrigan and the others are accused of plotting to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, blow up the heating system of the Federal Building in Washington and vandalize draft boards in nine states.

Asked about the charges during recess, Father Berrigan said: "It's a catchall, highly fabricated, utterly untrue. Everything we've done we've acknowledged publicly."

Asked if he thought he would win the case, he said: "It's not a priority of ours to win acquittal."

but to conduct a political trial and get the issue before the American people."

Did he plan to kidnap Mr. Kissinger and bomb heating tunnels, as the government charges?

"There was no planning," he said. "There was a discussion. We were trying to determine, as millions of other people do, whether the political kidnappings in Quebec and in Uruguay were possible in the United States. If you are a peace movement person, you try to find out what's going on, to see if you can do what others are doing. Like those kidnappings in other countries, and to see whether you should plan to do it."

The draft records in the coffin were torn up and deposited by youths identified as "local persons" at a news conference before the procession. Sitting on the stage at the conference were two of the defendants, Sister Elizabeth McAlister and the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth.

Reporters who examined the contents of the coffin said it contained military discharge papers, at least one draft card and what appeared to be current draft files.

Asked whether the mutilating of the documents constituted a crime, a spokesman for the group said that it was a matter for a court to decide.

Only 9 Unsuccessful in '70

U.S. Air Hijacking Failures Increased to 14 of 25 in '71

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Aircraft hijacking has become more difficult and dangerous but there was almost no drop last year in the number of attempts, a government agency said today.

The Federal Aviation Administration said that for the first time last year, more hijackings failed than succeeded. Of 25 attempts to commandeer U.S. scheduled flights, 14 failed. The

previous year there were 26 attempts, of which only nine failed. In 1969, there were only seven failures in 40 cases of sky piracy.

Ten people were convicted of hijacking in the United States last year and sentenced to up to 20 years in prison. Two people were killed while attempting a hijacking and five were committed to mental institutions.

In many cases, the hijacker won temporary control of the aircraft but was then overpowered or talked out of it.

Since 1961, when the rash of air piracy began, there have been 128 hijackings or attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft, the report said.

FAA chief John H. Shaffer said: "I firmly believe that the best place to stop hijackers is at the aircraft boarding gate."

"Until we achieve something like 100 percent reliability in this regard, I don't believe the government, the airlines or the airport operators should take too many bows for our achievements to date."

Partial Talks Set In Dock Strike On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The longshoremen's union has agreed to negotiate the movement of grain from strike-bound Pacific Coast ports.

In the first "break" since the 15,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed a government-suspended 100-day strike Jan. 17, the union said talks would begin soon with the grain elevator operators.

Five million tons of grain a year, \$300 million worth, is handled by the elevator operators group, which has been struck along with the Pacific Maritime Association.

Preparations were also underway today for a resumption of talks between the ILWU and the PMA. A union spokesman said the walkout would have been halted if the PMA had agreed to make wages and other negotiated gains retroactive to Nov. 14.

The elevator operators do not belong to the PMA, but follow its lead in contract negotiations, said a union spokesman who viewed the development as "the first real break in the strike."

In Washington, Rep. Carl D. Perkins, D., Ky., said today he saw no chance for the House Education and Labor Committee, of which he is chairman, to approve this week legislation for binding arbitration of the West Coast dock strike. President Nixon's request for the legislation was received by the House today.



The Rev. Philip Berrigan

56 Caught Up By Dragnet In Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Troops and police detained 56 people, plus arms, ammunition and seven mine detectors during their house-to-house search of Istanbul yesterday, authorities announced today.

The search was carried out by about 85,000 men while a strict 15-hour curfew forced most of Istanbul's population of 2 million to remain indoors. Security forces were under orders to fire if they met armed resistance.

The authorities said 51 of those detained were still being questioned, but not under formal arrest. The search was for 208 wanted left-wing extremists.

Those detained included three prominent political activists, two of them connected with the left-wing Dev-Gene (revolutionary youth) organization, banned by martial law authorities last year.

But the search apparently failed to uncover three prominent members of another left-wing organization, the more extremist Turkish Peoples Liberation Army, which spearheaded a wave of bombing and kidnapping in Turkey last year.

Their activities prompted declaration of martial law in 11 provinces.

The three liberation army members escaped from a military prison in Istanbul seven weeks ago, while on trial for their lives for the kidnapping and murder last May of Israel's Consul-General in Istanbul, Ephraim Elrom.

McCarthy Wants Press Rights Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy said last week that newspaper editors should be in the dock with Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. to test the rights of the press in the Pentagon Papers conspiracy case.

Mr. McCarthy, in a statement, attacked the indictment of Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo for conspiracy in the release of the top-secret documents on the origins of the Vietnam war to the press.

"If there was a conspiracy here, it was one to let the public know the facts contained in the Pentagon Papers, and in this conspiracy The New York Times played the leading role and The Washington Post a supporting one," said Mr. McCarthy, former senator from Minnesota and a candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

Collisions on Seine

ROUEN, France, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Russian oil tanker, Ushograd collided with two river barges on the fog-bound Seine between Rouen and Le Havre before dawn yesterday. One French bargeman was drowned.

Russia Sets Treaty Talks With Japan

Territorial Issue Would Be Included

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed today to study conditions prerequisite to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Sources said the study would include the northern territorial question, which the Soviets hitherto had classified a "closed problem."

The agreement was reached in the second round of talks between Foreign Minister Takao Fukuda and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Visits by Premiers

The two ministers also agreed on an exchange of visits by the Japanese and Soviet premiers. The timing and other details of the exchange will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Fukuda, at a press conference, said he and Mr. Gromyko confirmed the two countries' strong desire for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

According to government sources, Mr. Fukuda told Mr. Gromyko that Japan wanted the territorial issue, in which Japan has been demanding the return of the Kurile Islands of Etorofu, Habomai, Kunashiri and Shikotan, seized by the Soviets and occupied at the end of World War II, to be settled prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty.

On international affairs the two foreign ministers centered their talks on mutual relations with China and the United States.

Sources said Mr. Gromyko's visit and the resumption of the ministerial talks was an attempt to prevent a Japanese approach toward China and to consolidate relations with Japan to counter a Sino-American rapprochement.

The Japanese foreign minister said Mr. Gromyko showed strong interest in promoting trade relations with Japan. He said Japan's cooperation in the development of natural resources in Siberia was discussed.

Heath's Assailant Is Due Tomorrow In Belgian Court

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Miss Marie-Louise Kwiakowski will appear in court Wednesday on charges of assault against Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Justice Palace officials said today.

Miss Kwiakowski, a 31-year-old West German, splashed Mr. Heath with a pot of black ink as he was entering the Egmont Palace to sign the treaty of accession to the Common Market.

She could face a sentence of three months to two years, Mr. Heath has told the Belgian authorities that he has no personal interest in making a formal complaint, officials said.

Miss Kwiakowski has said she was protesting the British government's alleged theft of ideas she and colleagues had produced for the redevelopment of the Covent Garden market area of London.

2 Arrested in Paris As Heroin Smugglers

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—French narcotics agents arrested two Frenchmen on the crowded Champs-Elysees during the weekend and charged them with attempting to smuggle a multimillion-dollar consignment of heroin into Canada.

The police identified the men as Jean Charles, 43, and Antoine Diamantides, 56.

Police sources said 132 pounds of heroin were left at Le Bourget Airport on Dec. 24 for forwarding to Montreal, but were found by customs agents.

Fog Diverts Nixon Jet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon's jetliner was forced by fog last night to land at National Airport instead of the usual Andrews Air Force base—the first time since he has been President that Mr. Nixon has made an unscheduled landing.

The President, Mrs. Nixon and their daughter, Julie Eisenhower, were returning from Florida.

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300 Packages Delivered to Hanoi POWs

PARIS, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The North Vietnamese announced here Saturday that more than 300 parcels, weighing about two tons, had been delivered to American war prisoners during the Christmas and New Year season.

The parcels, mailed by families in the United States to Hanoi via Moscow, were delivered only to those prisoners whose names appeared on a list released in December, 1970. At that time, Hanoi said it was holding 339 prisoners.

Meanwhile, 407 parcels, weighing a ton, have been returned to the senders because the addressees are not on the list, yesterday's announcement said. The United States has accused the North Vietnamese of deception and has insisted there is good evidence for believing there are 381 prisoners in the North.

Spinach May Be Bad for Babies After All: Scientists Can't Agree

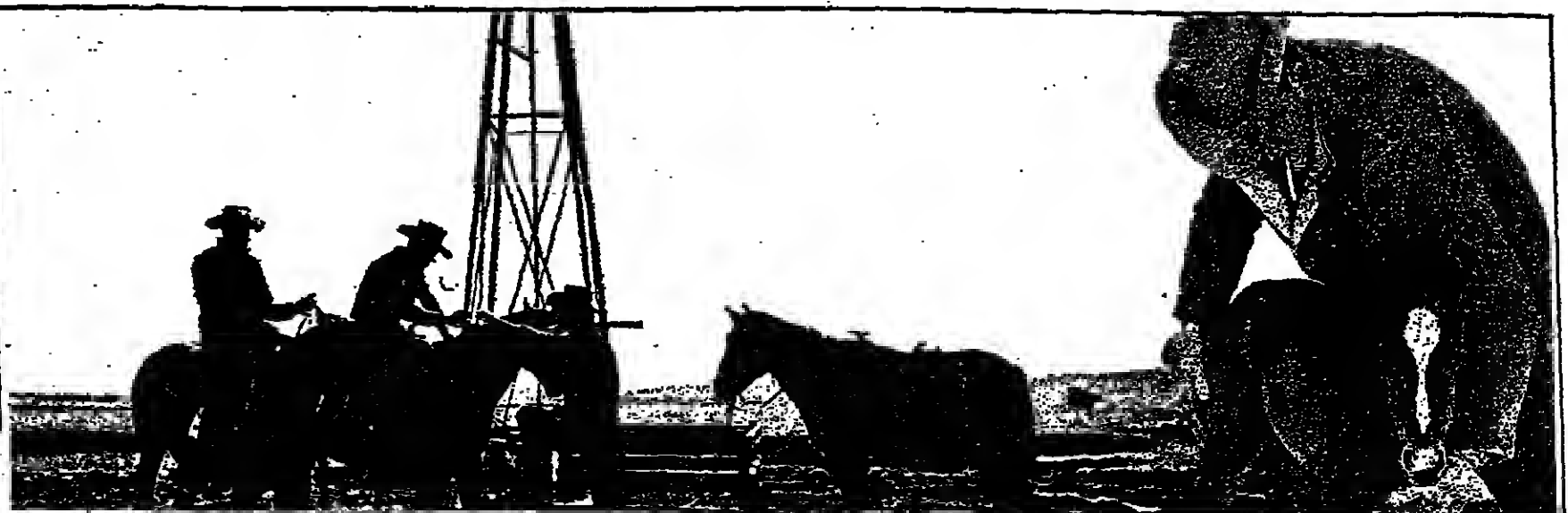
ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—In spite of what it does for Popeye, spinach may be bad for babies, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

FAO made public a warning against fresh and frozen spinach for babies under three months old which was drawn up at a recent UN meeting of an FAO and World Health Organization committee on special diets.

FAO said several delegates to the meeting expressed the opinion that "the high nitrate content of spinach carried the potential danger of causing methemoglobinemia—a form of blood poisoning—in early infancy."

The U.S. delegation, however, said that canned spinach had been in use in the United States for several generations "and there appeared to be no problem."

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



'Giovinezza' in Cairo

If President Sadat is sincere in his stated belief that there is no alternative left to Egypt except to fight for the territory occupied by Israel, he could simply be repeating the costly error that has led Egypt to defeat repeatedly, and kept the Middle East in turmoil.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Sadat has different ends in view—securing a bargaining position, creating an atmosphere in which the "austerity program" of Premier Sidky would be palatable, paving the way for a takeover of American properties—the error could be just as serious in its results.

It was talk and action like this that made the 1967 war virtually inevitable. If Israel takes Messrs. Sadat and Sidky seriously, it might move militarily, as before. If the United States decides that the Egyptian leaders mean what they say, it may cease to search for compromise solutions—and the United States is the only power that has done so openly, despite the rhetoric out of Cairo. And then there is the Egyptian people.

The university students of Egypt are taking the war talk at the foot of the letter, and demanding that the government back it with deeds. This goes a long way to demonstrate that youth, in itself, has no special instinct for wise action, something that many in the West, who have forgotten the fascists who marched singing "Giovinezza"

("Youth, youth, springtime of beauty") have preferred to overlook. But it also indicates that President Sadat may be stirring up passions at home that could sweep him and his countrymen into disaster.

Premier Sidky has done much to rescue Egypt from its dependence upon the silt of the Nile, by his program of industrialization. He could do a great deal more, if Egypt were freed as well from the constant threat of new hostilities. It may be tempting to use the war threat as a method of reconstructing the Egyptian economy, to impose controls in the name of national security rather than national welfare and to make Egyptians work harder and spend less by erecting the bogeyman of an imperialist United States, and using Israel as its tool.

But if the United States itself has reacted so strongly against the military-industrial establishment because of Vietnam, how long would Egypt endure a much more demanding regime? Add if the discontent with a war that was no war and a peace without peace became too great, could the president and the premier resist the pressure for some new military adventure?

It is a real peace that Egypt and the Arab world require if they are to solve their domestic problems, rather than cloak them with appeals to national security and Arab glory. And the road to peace does not lie through another war, or another war scare, but through realistic bargaining.

\$40 Billion of Red Ink

Secretary of the Treasury Connally has told an audience of businessmen that, instead of criticizing the deficit of nearly \$40 billion in the current federal budget, "You ought to be applauding it." His argument was that the government needs to supply "some fiscal stimulus" when there are five million people unemployed.

Plausible as the Connally statement sounds, it is a less than adequate defense of the administration's fiscal policies—policies that have yielded this staggering deficit without providing enough stimulus to cure persistent sluggishness and joblessness.

The Nixon administration began to speak its "full-employment" balanced budget concept only after the economy was already sliding downhill and into deep deficit. It did not use fiscal policy actively enough or soon enough to get it out of trouble.

Thus the \$40-billion deficit was chiefly a consequence of administration failures in managing the American economy. Last January the administration projected a budget deficit of only \$11.6 billion, based on its overly optimistic forecast that the gross national product in 1971 would total \$1,065 billion. The tripling of the deficit is due partly to the shortfall of tax revenues (resulting from failure to achieve that target, as the GNP reached only \$1,041 billion) and partly

to the bulge in government expenditures because the slump necessitated unexpectedly heavy outlays for unemployment compensation, social security and welfare.

The deficit was aggravated by the administration's heavy emphasis on tax cuts in the form of accelerated depreciation and the investment tax credit. Predictably, these cuts, intended to stimulate the economy by encouraging business investment, did little to strengthen capital spending since over one-fourth of manufacturing capacity already stood idle. Yet Secretary Connally now censures businessmen for doing "nothing" with the investment incentives the administration proffered.

Instead of scolding industry, Mr. Connally would be better advised to ask himself whether trickle-down tax cuts to business were not a mistake. What the country needed, and still needs, are expenditure programs to deal directly with the nation's unemployment problem and other urgent social needs. This year's huge budget deficit stands as evidence of the administration's poor forecasting and worse policy decisions. It is not the result of a single year's mistakes; what has gone wrong is that the administration has on its hands far too long as the slump ground on—and it wound up much deeper in the red than it had to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Expansion of the EEC

At the historic Brussels ceremony, Mr. Heath talked of a Europe militarily strong, looking outward toward the poor nations, eschewing internal disputes, preparing the way for more tariff reductions. There was even a hint of President de Gaulle's dream of a Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals in his reference to a possible understanding with Eastern Europe. The enlarged community will surely act as an increasingly powerful magnet to the Communist colonies of Russia. Compared with the reasons Mr. Heath gave for the building of a new order in this continent, which over the centuries has done the world some good service, the introspective, fearful arguments of the anti-marketiers will come to be seen as but the dross of history.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The signing of treaties of accession between the European Economic Community and Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway this past weekend marked a phase in European unification to which the label "historic" can hardly be denied. But the concept of European unity promulgated by French leaders, and subscribed to by the British, is one according to which national sovereignty must remain intact, vital national interests must not be overridden and national identity not relinquished. Thus, even in the expanded community of Ten, foreign policy cooperation among the states of Western Europe will for the time being not be able to free itself of the methods which have characterized the

Franco-German treaty of cooperation or the failed Fouchet plan. This does not have to make such cooperation fruitless. But the prospect for the foreseeable future is not for a "United States of Europe" but rather, as a current phrase has it, for a "United Europe of States."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

At Brussels, a collective matrimony was celebrated that in reality is only an engagement: One can speak of unbreakable wedding ties only when the written commitment finally obtains a favorable vote from the Parliament and in referendums in Norway, Denmark and Ireland. But we do not wish to take into consideration the damning hypothesis of a negative rethinking; for us the pact is signed and from this point begins the new history, the new life of an old continent that gathers itself together as a third superpower but that will practically be the first superpower when it reaches the peak of its incomparable moral energies, of its resources in every field.

—From Il Messaggero (Rome).

'No' in Rhodesia

In Ian Smith's police state there are more shootings and more arrests. But the truth is already out, and even Mr. Smith cannot thrust it back into captivity. This shabby independence deal is a sellout the Africans will not buy. Whatever Mr. Smith says, Britain must call home the Pearce Commission and scrap the whole sordid scheme. Now.

—From the Sun (London).

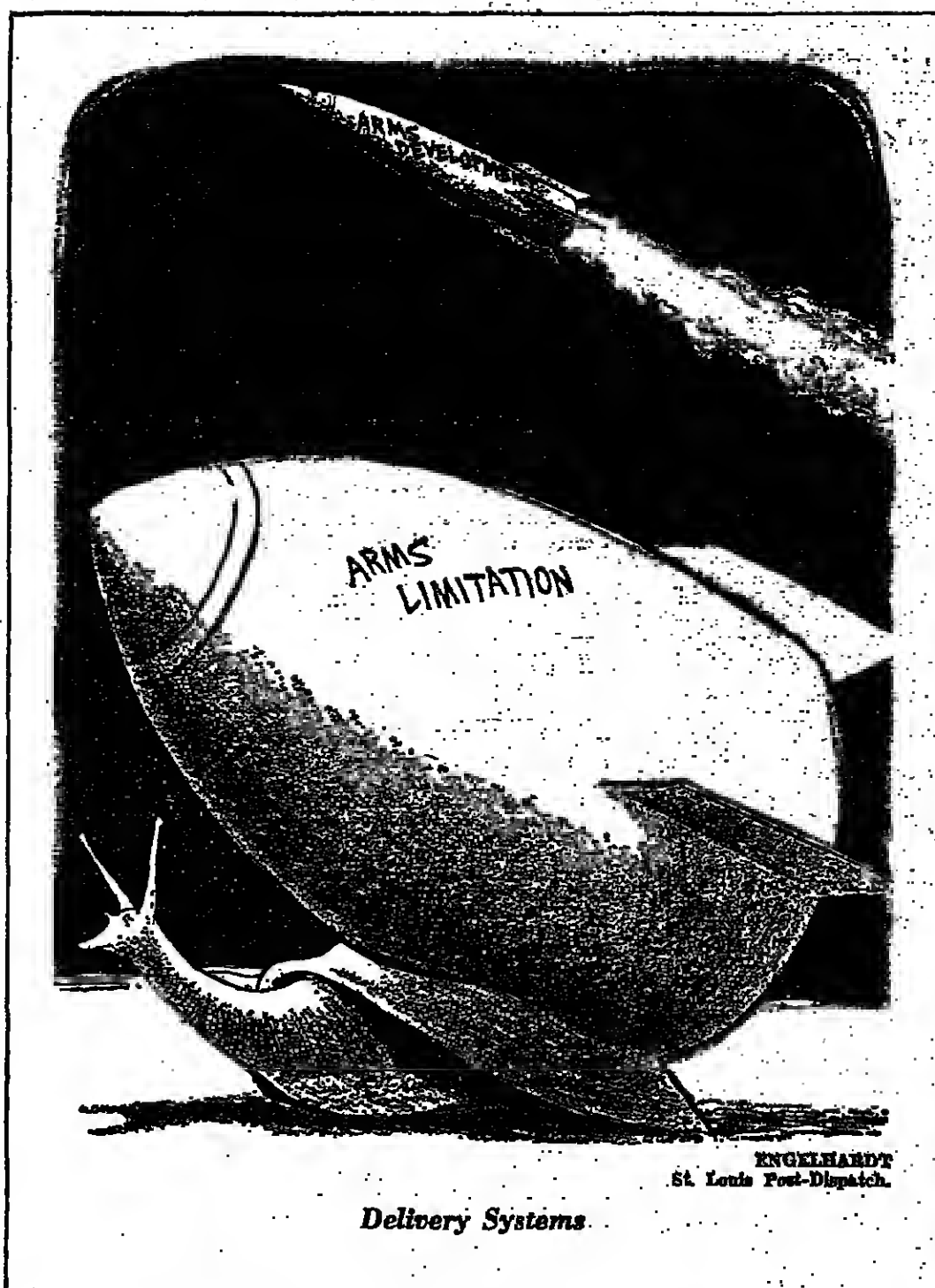
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1897
PARIS—The *Mitteleuropäer* yesterday published a long article about the telephone service in Paris and the system of asking for communication by giving, instead of the name, the number of the person wanted, a system which is to come into practice on February 1. A list which gives every subscriber a number will be sent to all subscribers. The telephone authorities expect that the public will derive much benefit from the reform because the service will be surer and quicker.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1922
WASHINGTON—Following a cabinet meeting, it was announced that the administration opposed a reduction of the army below 150,000. It was said that such a reduction was impossible while several European nations were maintaining large standing armies. It was pointed out that Russia alone had more than 500,000 trained troops, and until some general world-wide reduction had been accomplished, any further cuts in the U.S. Army would certainly be out of the question.



Delivery Systems.

Beyond Pragmatism

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS—Irrelevant thought at the ceremony celebrating the signing of the treaty of Brussels is how much better they would have done it in London, the people who manage European affairs, or put on state formalities. There would have been a table and silver instead of the dreary modernity of this conference hall, with its walls of genuine veneer and its orange-covered pedestal chairs.

The trouble is that the symbolism of the scene here in the European Community of Six is a creature of steel and plastic. It has no tattered banners from Agincourt, no relics or emotional associations to make the heart lift.

The power of an idea may be enough for drama. The men who met in Philadelphia in 1787 were practical farmers and lawyers, with little in the way of previous vision or skill, but they knew they were creating a nation.

A Powerful Idea
Europe, too, is a powerful idea. If it were not, the jealous little sovereignties involved would never have been pushed as far as they have toward unity. There were many shrewd men in the 1950s who thought Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman and Paul-Henri Spaak were dreamers; certainly most of the British political establishment did not believe a community would be formed.

Edward Heath did believe in Europe. He started trying to negotiate Britain into the community of the Six on Oct. 10, 1961. When Gen. De Gaulle sabotaged that attempt in January, 1963, Heath told the House of Commons that it was a "bitter blow to all those who believe in true European unity"—but he could not accept that it was "a mortal one."

The signing of the new treaty was thus Heath's special victory, as all present in the Palais d'Europe recognized. He was the link between the founding hopes of the Common Market and the present reality. He gave the ceremony meaning. But in a way he also reminded us how limited the reality is, how little of the original dream has been fulfilled.

world of nation states until it develops a politics of its own. When those who make the decisions begin to think a little independently of their own governments' views, when they listen to and try to persuade each other in a European forum, then the change will have begun.

The problems of function and people are interwoven. If Heath appoints to the community executive, the Commission, men of recognized political stature, other countries might take it more seriously. It would gain weight. If the Commission achieved greater independence of function, it would attract more political men; demands would grow for control by the now powerless European parliament, which in turn would change its character.

The idea of a European politics may sound visionary, but it cannot be kept apart from practical hopes for the community. For example, monetary union is an urgent aim, but can countries really agree to give up their separate control of money without giving up independent political powers as well? It is easy to talk about the new community as a great force in the world, but the world will not believe that as long as the decisions still in fact have to be made by ten separate countries.

Moreover, no political entity can live without the ability to adapt and grow. In the 15 years between the treaties of Rome and Brussels, or while the idea of the challenge to society has changed: Hardly anyone now believes that more technology and bigger economic units are enough. If Europe is to matter, to itself and the rest of the world, its institutions will have to become capable of change. Things will be unsteady and difficult, as always in politics, but they will be organic.

Nixon's budget request for \$900 million to speed development of an underwater long-range missile system may be designed to pressure Moscow into negotiating a mutual cut-off in missile submarine construction, as proposed by Washington. But insistence on a submarine freeze, while the Soviet Union is lagging behind, might simply frustrate the first-stage SALT agreement that now is within reach on other, more vital matters—without halting Russia's submarine buildup.

Some agreed language already has been drafted for a treaty limiting defensive anti-ballistic missile systems—the key to curbing the missile race. A moratorium on further deployment of offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles, including the giant Soviet SS-9, also appears feasible. Important new Soviet proposals were made last month and the Vienna talks have been marking time ever since, pending White House decisions. Why the delay?

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Bernard Levin

From London:

The more noise the
Labor party makes
over unemployment, the
more the nagging question
will arise in voters' minds:
The question, 'Well, what
would you do about it?'

LONDON—It was John Maynard Keynes who, arguing his now universally accepted case against the conventional economic wisdom of his day which decreed that the way to cure a depression was by making economies all round and balancing the budget, declared that since, on the contrary, the way was to increase spending to make the industrial juices flow, it would pay countries to employ states of men to do nothing but dig holes in the road and other gangs to do nothing but fill the holes in again.

Any day now, the British government is going to send out for a lot of shovels. For the most recent monthly unemployment figures have just been published, and the grim news that has been expected for so long is now confirmed: the total is over a million. It has been coming close to that round figure for a considerable time, of course, and the previous month's figure was so near to a million that the present total shows no very dramatic increase. But the politico-psychological effect of the fact that the number of jobless has now gone into seven figures is almost impossible to exaggerate.

Bravling Up
Mind you, the Labor party managed to exaggerate it. When the news was announced to the House of Commons, they staged a demonstration of such bravling up that the speaker was forced to suspend the sitting—something so rarely done in the House (I think the last occasion was during the Suez fiasco in 1956) that it commands massive headlines whatever has caused it. On this occasion a number of things had caused it, including genuine indignation; but the chief cause—conscious or unconscious—was the Labor party's relief at finding "something" to take their (and the electorate's) attention off the Labor party's own political troubles. Riven over the Common Market, unable to think of anything to suggest over Rhodesia or Northern Ireland, with no coherent alternative policies, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have been hunched about, more and more desperately, in search of a

stick to beat the government with that will carry a guarantee that it will not break in the user's hands or even fly up and poke him in the eye.

With unemployment, the stick has been found. And yet, as I shall suggest, even that may yet break. Only a few weeks ago, I was arguing in this place that if the government did not do something pretty soon about getting unemployment reduced, they could wave goodbye to their chances of winning the next election, which on other counts they were very well placed to do. Certainly, the government did not need me to tell them that much: For a long time now, they have been desperately priming the pump in the hope the water would flow properly. And still it does not flow.

But the Labor party's fatal propensity for snatching defeat from the jaws of victory may yet prove too strong for everybody concerned. The more noise the Labor party makes over unemployment, the more the nagging question will arise in the voters' minds: The question, 'Well, what would you do about it?' For the present government's efforts during the past months have been of precisely the kind that a Wilson government would also have adopted. (After all, there are in fact a limited range of opportunities in this field open to any government, there being no such great distance between doing nothing at one end of the scale to adopting Keynesian holes-in-the-road solution at the other.) The freeing of credit, the encouragement of expansion by the nationalized industries—this, too, would have been done under a Labor administration, and it was noticeable that the upsurge in the House of Commons served another, subtler purpose: It distracted attention from the fact the Labor party's positive recommendations for solving the unemployment problem were few, vague and undramatic.

Need Time

The Conservatives' problem, as I was also writing here recently, is that their policy for improving the country's economic situation, basically by removing the state's hand from the economy and the levers of economic decision-making (we have another example this very week in the government's visible reluctance to involve itself in the strike of the coal miners—the first such since 1926), needs time to work if it is going to work at all. And the deep-seated national horror at mass unemployment is such that a government which does not stop it will almost inevitably suffer vengeance at the polls.

And yet I wonder. It is said that members of Parliament are being surprised by the lack of correspondence from their constituents on the subject of unemployment. To some extent this is doubtless due to the public's growing belief that all governments of whatever stripe, are helpless in the face of the massive, impersonal, half-understood economic forces that produce things like a million unemployed. But if that is the reason, or even a large part of it, then it bodes ill for the Labor party, for it suggests that the public has no positive reasons, not just negative ones, for turning away from the Tories when the election comes. And anyone who can see positive reasons for turning to the Labor party in the present state has very penetrating eyesight indeed.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

British Troops Fight Snipers, Hold Two Suspects in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—British troops battled snipers in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast today and gunmen bombed an American oil company's office.

Army spokesmen said troops had exchanged fire with snipers in the lower Falls Road area. At least 25 suspects were detained, 14 of them later released.

In the dock area of Belfast, two armed men bombed offices of the Mobil Oil Co., the police said. There were no casualties but the blast caused extensive damage.

Three young gunmen planted two bombs attached to cans of gasoline in downtown Belfast's Orpheus bar tonight, giving the staff and customers 15 minutes to get out. The fire started by the explosion raised the bar, a cabaret next door closed since a bombing three months ago, a fruit store, a car-rental office and other stores.

Wilson Assails Heath Over U.K. Jobless

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Labour party leader Harold Wilson today assailed Prime Minister Edward Heath of courting President Pompidou over Common Market membership at the expense of Britain's one million unemployed.

"If the prime minister had served the cause of the right to work of the British people with one-tenth of the energy he used in wooing the French president we should not be debating these figures today," Mr. Wilson declared to the House of Commons.

The opposition leader made a stinging personal attack on Mr. Heath in launching an opposition motion against the Conservative government's handling of the economy.

The Labour motion specifically mentioned Mr. Heath's election pledge to reduce unemployment by "a stroke" and blamed the government for doctrinaire and irresponsible policies to bring about an out-of-work total of 1,023,583.

The British government, however, a 27-vote majority (302-275) in the House to defeat the Labour move.

Heath on Money

Later, Mr. Heath said that an urgent priority for the 10 nations planning to form the enlarged European Economic Community is to agree on common international trade and monetary policy.

Mr. Heath, in a television interview broadcast here tonight, said, "There's got to be a new monetary system. We had better agree about it and take the lead in establishing it."

"We have just had a very difficult time—over five or six months—in which the Americans took action which could have been damaging to the whole of the Western world."

The Ten should now prepare to deal with the situation with the Americans, he added.

Meanwhile, Britain's striking coal miners today entered the third week of their national stoppage, with coal stocks running down and little hope of a quick end to the dispute.

Mainly affected are power stations and factories which rely on supplies of coal direct from the pits.

Miners have been picketing electricity generating stations to try to prevent truck loads of coal replenishing dwindling supplies.

Six thousand power station workers at 20 plants in northern England said today they would refuse to use oil—which can be used as an alternative fuel—which had been delivered through the picket lines.

Police Patrols in Rhodesia Break Up Groups of Blacks

SALISBURY, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Rhodesian riot police today patrolled five centers of last week's rioting, dispersing small groups of huddled blacks to forestall a return of street fighting.

A police spokesman said the countryside security situation was "well under control."

Minor incidents of stone-throwing at two bus stops were reported, and an additional seven blacks were arrested at the farming center of Que Que.

[Rhodesian] African nationalist leader Edson Shikwe said today that security police arrested about 100 supporters of the African National Council in a series

In Londonderry, a bomb planted by two gunmen in a pub exploded after customers and employees evacuated the building. The police said that the explosion and a fire had badly damaged the pub, but that there had been no casualties.

British troops tonight found the largest bomb yet planted to ambush troops patrolling the border with the Irish Republic.

The bomb, weighed 200 pounds and was designed to throw shrapnel over a wide area with shotgun effect, an army spokesman said. The army was said to be astounded at the size of the weapon. Its explosive force would have been 10 times any similar trap.

In Belfast, the British Army said it had completed an inquiry into charges of brutality by troops during the weekend. It is unlikely that the army will discuss the inquiry, a spokesman added.

Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, the British Army commander in Northern Ireland, ordered the investigation after seeing a television film of a soldier kicking a civil rights marcher Saturday as he lay on the ground.

The march was held near a recently opened internment camp at Magilligan, north of Londonderry, where 50 of about 600 men being held without trial in Ulster are under armed guard.

Details of Escape
In Dublin, seven members of the terrorist Irish Republican Army said they escaped from the British prison ship *Madstone* in Belfast last Monday night by sawing their way through a barred porthole.

The men discussed their escape at a news conference organized by the IRA, which claims responsibility for most of the rioting violence in Northern Ireland.

The men said they had used about 100 pounds of black powder, smeared butter on their bodies to protect them from the icy water, slid down the ship's anchor rope and swam 150 yards to shore, wearing only underpants. They said they went into hiding in the North until Saturday night, when they slipped over the border into the Irish Republic.

British, Maltese Meet Twice in Mintoff's Office

VALETTA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—British and Maltese government delegations seeking to narrow the gap between the two sides met twice today in the office of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and are expected to meet again tomorrow.

No statement was issued on the discussions.

Meanwhile, the meeting widely reported as set for Friday in Rome between Mr. Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington was described by an informed source today as "very much up in the air at the moment."

The two met in Rome last week for two days of talks that ended inconclusively when Mr. Mintoff demanded an immediate cash payment of \$10,250,000 from NATO. This figure was on top of the \$18 million which Malta has been demanding that Britain and NATO pay for the continued rental of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

NATO Discusses Terms

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The NATO council met here today to discuss the new situation over Malta created by Mr. Mintoff's additional demands.

Informed sources said the meeting—the second by the council in three days—did not come to any decision but was expected to meet again tomorrow.

of swoops during last week's rioting, Reuters reported.

Fourteen blacks were killed by police in rioting last week over black opposition to a proposed settlement with Britain of Rhodesia's independence dispute. A spokesman for black Rhodesian opinion, American-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said today that he might be arrested at any time. The bishop is chairman of the anti-government ANC.

Opposition in Zambia
LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Thousands of Rhodesian Africans living in Zambia have signed a petition rejecting the Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement proposals on the ground that they were drawn up "in complete disregard of the opinions of 5.5 million Africans in the territory," the petition's authors said today.

The petition, sponsored by two Rhodesian lecturers at the University of Zambia, is to be submitted to the British High Commission for forwarding to the Pearce commission.

Romania Power Project
VIENNA, Jan. 22 (AP).—Romania announced today plans for a big hydropower project along its longest river, the Danube, providing for 31 power stations with an annual average electricity output of 2.8 billion kilowatt hours.



LAST RITES—Coffin of King Frederik IX being carried out from Christiansborg Palace church for procession through the streets of Copenhagen yesterday. Behind

coffin, from left: Queen Ingrid, Queen Margrethe II, Prince Henrik. Behind them: King Constantine, Queen Ann-Marie, Princess Benedikte and King Gustav of Sweden.

With Emotional Farewell

Danes Bury Beloved King Frederik IX

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Denmark buried its beloved King Frederik IX today in the Roskilde Cathedral after an emotional farewell from his subjects in the streets of Copenhagen.

In the 800-year-old cathedral, Queen Ingrid, his widow, and Queen Margrethe II, who succeeded to the throne Jan. 14 on her father's death, wept quietly by the bier.

Many of King Frederik's five million subjects openly showed their emotions as they followed the 72-year-old monarch's last journey through Copenhagen on the way to Roskilde.

An estimated 100,000 Danes lined the streets of downtown Copenhagen to pay homage to the king as his coffin, draped in his personal red-and-white standard, was brought in procession from the Christiansborg Palace chapel to the Copenhagen central railway station.

From there a special train took the coffin, the royal family and the guests the 21 miles south to Roskilde, an ancient city where 36 kings and queens before King Frederik had been buried.

The funeral rites had begun at noon in the Christiansborg Chapel, where the coffin had been resting since Tuesday. After a prayer by the Bishop of

Roskilde, tens of thousands followed the procession from the railway to the funeral service and interment in the cathedral.

King Frederik, who would have celebrated his 25th anniversary on Denmark's throne in April, was loved because of his informality and easy-going manners.

"His person concerned us all. We all shared in his happiness and in his sorrows," said Bishop Erik Jensen, the royal confessor, in his funeral address.

At the end of the ceremony, the coffin was carried into the burial chapel of King Christian IX for interment.

Only Queen Ingrid, Queen Margrethe, her husband, Prince Henrik, and their two children, three-year-old Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim, followed into the chapel.

Outside the cathedral a salute boomed out and the red-and-white Danish flag was hoisted from halfmast all over the nation.

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Persian Gulf State Ruler Held Hostage in Attempt at Coup

SHARJAH, Union of Arab Emirates, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The ruler of the Persian Gulf state of Sharjah, Khalid Bin Muhammad, was held hostage tonight in his own palace here by armed bedouins after an attempted coup by his cousin and former ruler Sheikh Sagor Bin Sultan.

Sharjah police units led by the ruler's brother, Sagor Bin Mohamed, and members of the Union of Arab Emirates defense forces have surrounded the palace and were exchanging shots with the rebels inside.

A party of bedouins led by the former ruler seized the white and blue palace on the outskirts of the town this afternoon.

Sharjah is one of the six former British states forming the Union of Arab Emirates set up last December after two years of strenuous diplomatic efforts by Britain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Agreement With Iran

Last Nov. 30 Sharjah announced an agreement with Iran over a disputed island in the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Under the agreement, Iranian troops could occupy the island, which they did the next day, in return for substantial Iranian subsidies to the Sharjah government.

Hand grenades were hurled into the guard house, in the attack on the palace. Four members of the security forces have been wounded in the fighting.

Some palace guards may still be holding out in the building.

Sheikh Khalid deposed his cousin in a bloodless palace coup six years ago. Sheikh Sagor has spent most of the time since in exile in Cairo.

Muslim Holiday

When the rebels struck today the majority of police and security forces were already on leave for a Muslim holiday due to begin Wednesday.

Eighteen months ago there was an attempt on the life of Sheikh Khalid when a bomb exploded in a palace reception room.

Life continued as normal in Sharjah tonight with the majority of the population apparently unaware of events taking place at the palace.

Heart-Graft Recipient In S. Africa Doing Well

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—South Africa's latest heart-transplant patient, John Montgomery, 41, was progressing favorably today, according to a Groote Schuur Hospital bulletin, which said "he is conscious and cooperating."

Mr. Montgomery received the heart of 21-year-old Earl Snee in an operation performed by Dr. Marius Barnard, brother of transplant pioneer Prof. Christian Barnard. It was the Groote Schuur team's ninth heart transplant and the first without Prof. Barnard, who is on a cruise to South America.

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Madrid's Riot Police Renew Attack on University Students

MADRID, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—New violence erupted at Madrid's troubled university today when riot police, some of them on horseback, beat men and women students with clubs after they had been ordered out of the biology school.

The violence, after a weekend lull, followed four days of clashes on the campus last week, the worst in Spain for three years.

Students who were told to leave the university's biology school ran a gauntlet of baton-wielding police on foot and horseback as they emerged from the building and some half a dozen retaliated by throwing stones at the police.

A Reuters correspondent saw students shielding themselves from the blows and one girl student said, "They seemed to be hitting as many of us as they could."

Ordered to Leave

The girl, who declined to be named, said classes had just finished for the morning and students were standing chatting in their common room when two police officers entered the building and told them to leave.

"Suddenly some students began to run as we left the building and police began bludgeoning," she said.

None of the students appeared to be seriously injured, but several showed marks where they had been beaten around the neck and shoulders. There were no arrests reported.

The rest of the campus appeared quiet today and some classes resumed after a break of several days.

A large group of students milling in front of the medical school—center of the present disturbances—were moved on without incident when some six jeeps of police and 20 mounted police arrived on the scene.

Meanwhile, university authorities were understood to be continuing meetings to discuss the situation. No announcement had yet been made on how many of the 2,000 medical students who have appealed against their suspension from the faculty have been accepted back.

It was the dismissal of 4,000 medical students for a boycott of classes two weeks ago that set off the present wave of disturbances.

5 Seized in Church Sit-In
BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 24 (AP).—Five construction workers were

Manila Students Demonstrate as Marcos Speaks

MANILA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Student demonstrations were held today as President Ferdinand Marcos told Congress that suppression of subversion was one of the most important tasks facing his government.

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Niger Welcomes The Pompidou

NLAMEY, Niger, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou arrived today for a two-nation African trip aimed at stressing France's desire to retain close ties with countries that once formed her empire.

Thousands of Africans gave the French leader and Mrs. Claude Pompidou an exuberant welcome as they landed from a special DC-8 jetliner.

One incident marred the arrival. A tomato thrown by African teen-agers hit Mr. Pompidou as he drove from the airport stand to his hotel, President Hamani Diori, in an open white Cadillac. The tomato struck him on the right jacket pocket and the smudge was clearly seen when Mr. Pompidou arrived at the presidential palace.

The five-day trip will take the presidential party Wednesday to Chad, another landlocked but strategic country east of here.

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ART IN BRUSSELS

The Return of the Native: Henri Michaux in Retrospect

By Michael Gibson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (IET).— Henri Michaux was born in Namur, Belgium, just before the turn of the century. He spent his adolescence mostly in Brussels, traveled extensively in his twenties and settled definitely in Paris in 1924 (finally acquiring French nationality some 30 years later). His first reputation was that of a sensitive original and imaginative writer and poet—reputation based on books of travel, real and imaginary, to the Far East and to lands contiguous perhaps to the country of the Houshinnams, poetry of great lyrical insight entirely devoid of rhetoric, and the invention, among so much else, of a character named Plume, a wispy figure of the 20th century who drifts absent-mindedly and with a priori guilt through any number of nightmare situations not so far removed from those of the waking world.

When Michaux first came to Paris, it was with great surprise that he discovered modern painting (Klee, Ernst, Chirico) and soon started painting and drawing off and on himself. Some 13 years later he was doing so regularly and, in 1938, he had his first exhibition.

Since then he has always devoted himself to both facets of his talent and, as with a good parent of two children, it is impossible to tell which he prefers.

'Satisfaction'

In the postwar years, Michaux's reputation as an artist kept growing and became at least equal to that of the writer. His native Belgium would have liked to claim this artist who had somehow slipped so far away. But Michaux's work was infrequently shown here. Which is why a retrospective exhibition at the Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts (to Feb. 25) was heralded with mixed satisfaction: "A Michaux retrospective in Belgium... we hardly dared think of it!" is the first sentence in the Brussels catalogue.

The selection of nearly 300 works includes oils, watercolors,

gouaches and India-ink drawings and ranges from 1937 to the present. From the outset, the style is entirely personal but over the years it becomes more abstract and gains in immediacy and intensity.

Roughly speaking, his work seems to fit into three or four major categories: the ghosts (generally in watercolor), the fugitive alphabets, the ink drawings and the work done experimentally (under medical control) after having absorbed a dose of mescaline. In all events, his work reveals a constant attention to life, to the organism with its avid, frantic will to live, thrusting up out of the inchoate, or fleeing—a strange pseudopodial flight on the verge of disintegration. This is particularly so both in the alphabets which appear in a series of figures, a superimposition of several horizontal rows and in the India-ink drawings in which seemingly accidental blots are filled with an immense tension and purpose, their disrupted anatomies hanging together by a miracle of will as a great crowd of them rush across the page.

Michaux's beings have something quite unfinished and unprotected about them, delivered to the forces of destiny before their time and exposed to the "bodiless, abstract combat" which Michaux the poet mentions in his latest book, "Poteaux d'Angle" (Corner Posts), an extraordinary, terse and generous synthesis of a lifetime's experience.

Biological

When I say that Michaux is concerned with life, it is of the biological that I am thinking, because what he expresses touches at a level so vital, something so intimate to all threatened life, whether organic or spiritual, that it seems to unfold all that struggles to be.

Francis Bacon's terrible aggressive fear comes out in a desire to dominate and mutilate, something that is eloquent and



An India-ink work by Henri Michaux.

grinding. Somehow, while he battles at our sensibility, he puts a glass partition up between the work and the viewer. We cannot really fit into this world he depicts. Michaux's creatures have been badly glued together, not vivisectioned. They are always running. If they have no legs, then scrabbling limbs sprout from their liver, their breast, their chin. The top of the body hangs to the rest of it by a thin tendril of ink... But this description is too specific, too precisely and dully anatomical. And because Michaux avoids the anatomical and suggests merely the tension and the rhythm, he can suggest too the abstract, bodiless events which are his main concern. Michaux does not evacuate his problems onto the public. What problems do appear are set on a level at which they attain general significance. He sets his spots on paper and urges them to live, to hang together somehow. One of his short poems speaks of "Them":

They came neither to laugh nor cry...
They came without protection, without reflection, without grief...
They came without begging or commanding...
They came without asking forgiveness, without parents, without provision...
They are cast, like many beings in a reckless world, into a void where they must fall apart, or flee, until they find a

true space and place, where their random selfhood may be made whole.
I believe that Michaux's art and writing will turn out to be among the pivotal work of our age, a work that draws its strength from the spiritual adventure of the artist—an adventure encountered with purity

On the Arts Agenda

An exhibition of British romantic art, "La Peinture Romantique en Grande-Bretagne: De Gainsborough aux Pré-Rapahélistes," will open Jan. 28 at the Petit Palais in Paris and remain on view three months. Organized by the British Council in conjunction with France's Action Artistique, the exhibition is under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth II and President Georges Pompidou. It consists of 344 oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and sketches which are worth an estimated \$6.5 million.

Göran Gentele's first season as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, 1972-73, will open with a new production of Bizet's "Carmen" on Sept. 15, with Leonard Bernstein as conductor. Gentele, staging and with the Czech designer Josef Svoboda making his debut at the house, Marilyn Horne and James McCracken sing Carmen and Don José. The only other new production of the season, Gentele announced, will be Wagner's "Siegfried," a continuation of the Ring cycle begun by Herbert von Karajan, but with Erich Leinsdorf taking over as conductor. The season of 31 weeks will offer 27 productions.

and irony, gravity and humor. Some of the work already lies in the past (not much of it in any event), but a great deal of it is still in the future, suggesting the possibility of a transition in our society to something that may have a truer human significance than what has come before.

The Domaine Musical's second series of concerts—Jan. 25 at the Théâtre 71 in Malakoff and Jan. 26 at the Marseilles Opera—will feature the works of André Boucourechliev and Gilbert Amy, including the first performance of the former's "Amor obispo" in two versions. Amy will conduct the Domaine's ensemble, with the added participation of pianists Christian Ivaldi and Claude Helffer, percussionists Jean-Pierre Drouot and Sylvio Gualda, and others.

The Stuttgart Ballet, under John Cranko's direction, will tour the Soviet Union from Feb. 1 to March 3, playing in Leningrad, Moscow and Riga. The repertory will include "Onegin," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Brünnhilde," "Salade," "Opus 1," "Intials" and "Homage to Bolshoi."

The conductor Theodore Bloomfield is lecturing and giving classes at the London Opera Centre to Jan. 28. He will lecture on Jan. 28 on the planning of a German opera house season.

FASHION

Christian Dior Goes In for Pants

By Eugene Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 24.—An hour's delay after the Christian Dior collection started this afternoon, when the first skirt appeared on the runway.

Marc Bohan has been slow to accept pants as high fashion, but he has more than made up for lost time. His pants costumes occupy the place once allotted to skirts. They are just as carefully tailored, shown with their own long, worn under their own jackets and always with this wide waist.

The pants have suit and straight with narrow skirts at the ankles and the skirted legs either hang outside, belted at the waist, or are tucked inside.

Bohan has a special flair for jackets. He shows them all lengths over his pants from just above the knees to just grazing the hipbone.

He follows with traditional suits for the conservatives, but the pants remain the newest, most completely contemporary part of his collection. He makes them for evening in white crepe with the most exquisite long-sleeved, white chiffon blouses all tucks, ruffles and lace.

Bohan has replaced the put-together-youthful mood of his last season's collection with the most complete togetherness you've ever seen. He loves the matched-up coat and dress costume, known to stores as the ensemble, when it comes to evening clothes, he brings back the satin pumps that are dyed to match the chiffon gown.

It's the only designer so far to bypass the dropped shoulders, the dolman and the kimono sleeves. He does cut his armholes a little less high and his sleeves a little fuller but his only real concession to the bigger look is a cuff set just below the shoulders of some of his coats to make the top wide.

Skirts have edged up to mid-knee for the little dresses in the collection. Actually there is just one dress, a shirtwaist with big sleeves and pleated skirt, but it comes in dozens of fabrics and pretty prints and always with its own white or pastel coat or jacket.

There is only one evening look, too. You can tell a Dior girl a long way off this summer by the twin chiffon scarfs that are knotted around her neck and float down the back to the floor.

Chiffon and gandy dresses, all colors are full, or slim and ruffled. Many have their own capes and coats, also ruffled. The case for ruffles has just hit Paris in a big way.

Dior uses little jewelry, except ropes of ivory and ebony beads and, for evening 1930-ish chains of gold and pearls.

The overall picture at the end of the day is slightly shorter



White gandy and ruffles from Christian Dior.

skirts and wider shoulders. Paris is pleased within an inch of its life, and ruffled when it isn't pleased. Heels are higher. At Louis Féraud this morning they were 4 1/2 inches, and 4-inches at Dior, but always heavy. Alexandre has given most of the models his favorite little boy haircut and it looks well with the wide shoulders.

Philippe Venet has a thousand and one new ideas for coats, which have always been his special thing.

All the coats are looser, wider and easier. Some of the shoulders are squared off and look as though they were slightly padded while others slide off gently from yokes at the top and turn into big sleeves some even bell-shaped.

Almost all Venet's coats have one thing in common. They show an inch or two of the print dress beneath. The small, round collars are cut away from the neck to show a smart, wrapped tightly around with the ends tucked in. Venet's dresses are all just props to go with the marvelous coats. They are all shirtwaists with full sleeves and pleated skirts but made of interesting prints. They just graze the knees.

Scherer

The Duchess of Windsor, Baronne Alain de Rothschild and Pat Lawford, all came to Louis Scherer's opening. Scherer, whose firm was bought last year by the Count and Countess d'Ornano, followed the direction most of the rest of the couture is taking—clothes for real life, social customers who can afford them. Louis Féraud, whose 9 a.m. col-

lection officially opened the Paris collections this morning, caters to young customers of all ages. His skirts are the shortest, well above the knees and his heels are the highest in Paris so far.

Féraud is pleasing and ruffling even his knit fashions this season. A white, knit skirt is set in accordion pleats and the top is trimmed in ruffled white wool lace.

Short-haired models wrap themselves in kimono-sleeved coats over blouse tops and pleated skirts in red and white Japanese prints. The look is two-piece but it's really a dress.

Journalists

The 550 journalists registered for the Paris collections, only a few less than last year and most of the "drop-outs" are Americans, are taking a dim view, not so much of the Paris collections as of the Paris scene, in general.

Yves Saint Laurent is showing a small collection to only a few "special" customers, who originally said no show, has also changed his mind and is putting on a performance in a gymnasium at Neuilly.

Temperament, temperament. The Paris couture is hardly putting its best foot forward this season.

Emily Genauer: The Museum Crisis in America

NEW YORK.—When the head of a corporate giant, even of a university, is summarily severed, the event is sure to be of considerable interest and probably even of great importance to the large general public. The firing of a museum director would seem to be less consequential, a matter of primary concern to an "in" art world which has watched for some years years as museum directors got caught in a game of musical chairs steadily increasing in tempo.

But the Jan. 5 bouncing (technically a requested "resignation") of John Hightower, director for 20 months of the Museum of Modern Art, is incalculably more significant, apart from the sadness it stirred in many admirers of the engaging, evangelical outspoken, highly successful 38-year-old former director of the New York State Council on the Arts.

It draws international attention to a steadily sharpening dilemma facing almost all museums. By coincidence it is a question raised by two simultaneous events, the publication in the February issue of Atlantic Monthly of an article called "Secrets of a Museum Director," written by John Walker, retired long-time director of Washington's National Gallery of Art, and the issuance by the Association of Art Museum Directors of a study called "Professional Practices in Art Museums."

Avant-Garde

The dilemma is this: What's a museum for; whom and how does it serve to justify its credibly rising costs for expansion, operation and purchase (costs the public pays through tax exemptions, federal grants and admission fees even in the case of privately endowed museums like the Museum of Modern Art); and is it possible that the whole concept of a museum, traditionally a treasure-house of objects of value, has become archaic?

Now the seemingly outrageous question of archaism is not being posed by anti-intellectual



John Hightower

anti-aesthetic forces affronted by the farthest-out efforts of the avant-garde. He is being asked by the avant-garde itself, which is by definition opposed to Establishment notions of tradition, treasure-houses and art-as-objects-of-financial-and-speculative-value.

It also grows just as surely out of the widening conviction of many artists that if their art is to have any significance as a reflection of contemporary life, emotion, observation, it must deal with a world which, through continuing war and avaricious ecological exploitation, is mindlessly and inhumanly bent on self-destruction. These artists hold that their art must not only convey the world's race to destroy itself, but should itself also be transient and destructible. The very idea of permanence, they hold, is ridiculous now, as the condition of permanence will be impossible in a nonexistent future.

Probably not even all of the 150 militant members of the Art Workers' Coalition, which demonstrated in front of the Museum of Modern Art last year, winning the sympathetic ear of John Hightower, go that far. But enough artists do, and enough museum directors and foundations are sufficiently sympathetic to their position for a great spate of museums and galleries across the country to have exhibited as art objects holes in the ground, piles of hay, rows of bricks, even framed sheets of newspaper bearing calculations for impossible projects.

Now obviously many of these patently absurd, childish notions reflect their makers' desire to dramatize and publicize

themselves even more than their outrage over the state of the world. But the adverse reaction they provoke on this account may be hardly less than that stirred in other quarters by some of the statements voiced both by John Walker in his Atlantic reminiscences, and in the museum directors' report.

Mr. Walker's is an admittedly elitist (his own word) position. Stating his early and continuing belief that museums "should be places of enjoyment and enlightenment," he goes on to say, "I am indifferent to their function in community relations, in solving racial problems, in propaganda for any cause. I have been unchanging in my opinion that the success or failure of any museum is not to be measured by attendance but by the beauty of its collections and the harmony of its display."

A museum director's job, he contends, is to find donors to buy the curators, after considerable research, recommend. He must operate his institution efficiently, raise money for purposes and budget, and "frequently pacify his trustees in their often anomalous interminable fights."

The museum directors' report goes nowhere as far as Mr. Walker recommends in this attitude of which he himself remarks, "I may seem humble, but it is effective." They do agree, however, that the museum director's role is primarily as an efficient, scholarly agent responsible for running a sound business-type operation and implementing the established policies of the board of trustees for "the museum as it exists."

Although they recognize that the director can play an active role in creating new policy by originating suggestions for the board's consideration when conditions change.

Guardians

Essentially they see themselves as diligent guardians, augmenters and showmen of their institutions' treasures, maintaining standards of quality, and expanding the audience for these treasures through "community-directed programs, membership activities and public relations."

Well, it's a reasonable, sensible, constructive, honorable, altogether admirable conception, if interpreted broadly enough by an imaginative museum director with a courageous board to back him.

But for an increasing number of young, community-minded museum directors, it projects an outmoded emphasis. "The prima-

ry responsibility of museums today," said Hightower in conversation the other day is "educational." Their effort should be to utilize the arts in an essentially new approach, so the largest number of lives we can reach out to become richer as a result, and people become more articulate in a variety of different ways, as well as more conscious of their surroundings. Museums are trapped by history. Their curatorial staffs mostly approach their jobs from the scholarly and historical point of view, which is intimidating to the uneducated. A more didactic approach is necessary than most curators, despite their obligation to help the public understand, want to contend with. They should see museums as a place where scholarly notions are celebrated, but also challenged. Trustees, on the other hand, think of art as a commodity. Financial gurus dominate museum boards in America. They bring to museum problems their business practices, which are not necessarily sympathetic. As a result of the attitudes of both groups, the public gets short shrift. And artists themselves don't make it any easier. Some of their new concepts are just triology. How can you expect museum trustees, geared to their ancient notions of a work of art as a valuable and permanent object, to buy and preserve something that resists ownership because its maker's basic idea and therefore the form he used to project demands impermanence?

"Still, the museum should show and even buy some of such things anyway, as aesthetic conceptions envisioning human experience. Maybe they ought to be put in separate buildings, away from time-tested, priceless masterpieces."

Caught in the squeeze of all three groups, museum directors, says John Walker in his article, have suffered nervous indigestion, insomnia, alcoholism, and "other aberrations." Two of them, he adds, James Rorimer of the Metropolitan Museum, and Francis Henry Taylor, his predecessor, had their lives shortened.

Almost 26 years ago, while he was at the Metropolitan, Taylor wrote a brilliant and bitter series of essays called "Babel's Tower" in which he wrote that the museum "is no longer the rich man's folly. The emphasis for our generation must be expository and explanatory..."

Francis Taylor left the Metropolitan before he died. He left, he told me in an interview, "because I could no longer stand being a mendicant."

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Beecham Raises Offer For Take-over of Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The battle to take over Glaxo Group Ltd., the big U.K. pharmaceutical company, heated up again over the weekend with Beecham Group Ltd., strongly re-affirmed by Glaxo, raising its offer for the company's ordinary stock to \$285 million (equivalent to slightly more than \$1 billion) in Beecham ordinary shares and loan stock.

Originally, Beecham offered \$200 million for Glaxo.

Glaxo spurned that offer. Then, on Jan. 12, Beecham made a \$240 million offer for Glaxo, which welcomed the bid and recommended its acceptance to shareholders.

Beecham is a big pharmaceutical and proprietary drug company. Beecham makes and distributes pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and toiletries, and has about 1,600 retail outlets throughout Britain.

Beecham said that, for every 20 Glaxo shares, it would offer to exchange 30 Beecham ordinary shares and \$2 of 5 percent loan stock.

Glaxo shares rose sharply today on the London Stock Exchange to 627 pence, up 19. Beecham fell 15 to 397 1/2.

Question of Choice
The new Beecham offer says that as Glaxo's directors have "embraced the concept of merger with another company," Glaxo is unlikely to remain independent. The document adds, "The choice

is between Beecham and Boots." In a statement, Glaxo said that Beecham, "by rushing out a dramatically higher offer than its that without even waiting for the formal Boots-Glaxo proposals, betrays its desperate need of Glaxo."

Glaxo also referred to U.S. legal proceedings pending against Beecham. "In the original offer, there was entirely inadequate disclosure of vital facts about the potentially ruinous anti-trust suits in which Beecham is engaged in the United States," it said.

Beecham replied that its U.S. legal advisers are satisfied after "the most extensive and thorough review of the position" that the anti-trust action regarding its semi-synthetic penicillin can be successfully defended.

In its offer made Sunday, Beecham called a Glaxo-Boots merger "largely insular in nature" and added that "combining a preponderantly domestic retail business with a pharmaceutical manufacturer would be unduly dependent on the home market."

Beecham said a Glaxo-Boots combination "would create a British pharmaceutical group of considerable international stature, better able to compete and grow."

Beecham said that under its new offer, Glaxo shareholders would hold about 45 percent of the enlarged group, a greater proportion than Glaxo's present contribution to combined earnings would warrant.

Telex Files \$875 Million Suit on IBM Charges 'Monopoly,' Asks Partial Break Up

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Telex Corp. said today it has filed an anti-trust suit against International Business Machines Corp. asking treble damages amounting to more than \$875 million and asking that IBM be forced to divest itself of some of its businesses.

Floyd Walker, Telex attorney, said the suit charges that IBM has used its "monopoly" power "to prevent free and open competition."

The suit charges that IBM has effectively "locked out" Telex and other peripheral equipment manufacturers through its fixed term plan which tended to lock the customer into using IBM peripheral equipment for a period of up to two years by offering large discounts.

The suit notes that last July, IBM raised prices on mainframe equipment on which it had little or no competition, thereby recouping any losses it may have suffered by offering discounts on peripheral equipment.

The company asked the federal court here to order a divestment of IBM "to the extent that a number of competitive entities be created" within the computer industry from the original company.

An IBM spokesman said the company has not yet seen the suit.

Du Pont Net Soars 46% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (REUTERS).—Du Pont reported today a massive 46 percent improvement in fourth-quarter earnings from the depressed year-ago total. Sales were up 12.2 percent.

The giant chemical company, whose profits have been in a tailspin since 1969, reported a

AT&T Earnings Seen Increasing

18.7 percent earnings gain in the third quarter. Nevertheless, for all of last year net income was up 6.9 percent—due in large part to the present decline registered in the first three months of the year.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$580.0 \$540.0
Profits (millions)... 86.0 65.0
Per Share... 1.96 1.23
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$3,948.0 \$3,512.0
Profits (millions)... \$570.0 \$340.0
Per Share... 7.23 6.86
Turnover last year was up 6.4 percent.

AT&T

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—American Telephone & Telegraph expects 1972 earnings to move upward from the plateau of the past three years and "move closer" to the company's historical 5 to 6 percent annual earnings growth rate, chairman H.I. Romnes said today.

AT&T's final figures for 1971 are likely to be about \$2.25 billion, or \$4.02 a share, against \$2.19

Amstar

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$124.4 \$129.7
Profits (millions)... 2.55 4.42
Per Share... 0.63 1.24
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$559.9 \$544.0
Profits (millions)... 8.08 9.49
Per Share... 2.15 2.68
* Restated.

Amstar

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$292.4 \$292.5
Profits (millions)... 19.4 16.9
Per Share... 0.79 0.69

Crown Zellerbach

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$20.1 \$24.1
Profits (millions)... 5.44 11.74
Per Share... 0.22 0.50
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$82.4 \$85.3
Profits (millions)... \$0.82 \$1.91
Per Share... 1.37 1.77

Ethyl

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$152.2 \$153.3
Profits (millions)... 9.59 7.62
Per Share... 0.85 0.67
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$771.1 \$756.9
Profits (millions)... 38.24 35.58
Per Share... 3.26 3.06

General Foods

Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$18.4 \$18.5
Profits (millions)... 28.18 28.51
Per Share... 0.56 0.57
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$74.0 \$74.0
Profits (millions)... 84.0 86.38
Per Share... 1.68 1.73

Kaiser Aluminum & Chem.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$190.0 \$198.7
Profits (millions)... 1.67 11.23
Per Share... 0.05 0.55
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$94.53 \$80.99
Profits (millions)... 27.0 50.56
Per Share... 1.25 2.49

Koppers

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$156.1 \$144.1
Profits (millions)... 4.38 0.31
Per Share... 0.76 0.19
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$598.4 \$533.8
Profits (millions)... 15.53 11.7
Per Share... 3.26 2.16

Nabisco

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$283.3 \$282.8
Profits (millions)... 15.49 12.79
Per Share... 1.03 0.85
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$1,070.0 \$944.1
Profits (millions)... 49.89 43.4
Per Share... 3.31 2.89

Tex. Eastern Transmission

Year
Revenue (millions)... \$784.0 \$682.5
Profits (millions)... 67.8 59.4
Per Share... 2.89 2.7

Court Probes IOS France

By R.A. Hutchison

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (WP).—A damage suit against Investors Overseas Services (IOS) by its former treasurer has sparked a court inquiry into the intricately structured administration of the group's French service company.

The \$100,000 civil action was filed against Services Administratifs IOS France, in the French district court of Bourges-en-Bresse by Melvin N. Lechner, chief financial IOS officer at the time of the September, 1969, IOS Ltd. underwriting.

Although headquartered in Geneva, with administrative offices just across the border in Vevey-Voltaire, France, IOS Ltd. is a non-resident Canadian corporation.

Tax Probe Feared

IOS officials have expressed concern that the court inquiry into the Vevey-Voltaire operations may be extended to include an audit of the French company's books by the French fiscal service.

The case is complicated because the corporate finance division, which handled most of the bookkeeping for the myriad of IOS subsidiaries around the world, was centralized at the administrative complex in Vevey.

In addition, some 750,000 IOS client files are kept in the Vevey offices, but company sources said their contents are supposedly "privileged" under French law and therefore are not normally accessible to investigations of this nature.

Mr. Lechner alleged in his complaint that he was subjected to professional ridicule by being barred from his office upon returning to the Vevey complex from a summer vacation in 1970, at the height of the IOS crisis.

He is claiming \$45,000 in damages, another \$45,000 for one year's severance pay, and \$10,000 in expenses.

"IOS' internal claim almost exactly corresponds to a loan he has outstanding with the company,"

U.S.S.R. Launches Its First Container Ship

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has announced the launching of its first container ship in a continuing drive to expand its merchant fleet, already among the largest in the world.

That, the official press agency, said the new ship, the Sestroretsk, would be the first of 20, such special-purpose vessels to be built during the current five-year plan (1971-75). The agency did not specify the date of the launching.

During the five-year period, the Soviet fleet is scheduled to grow from more than 12 million deadweight tons in 1970 to almost 17 million by 1975. The total Soviet shipping tonnage in 1960 was barely three million tons.

The Soviet Union is now believed to be roughly in fifth place

among the world's shipping nations in tonnage, behind Japan, Liberia, Britain and Norway.

Most of the rapid expansion of Soviet shipping has taken place over the last decade as a result of a U.S. embargo on vessels doing business with Communist countries. A large number of lines ceased to engage in Communist trade, stimulating the Soviet Union's own program of expansion.

According to the report on container ships, which are being built in the Vyborg shipyard near Leningrad, each ship will be capable of carrying about 200 containers in its holds and on deck.

In another development area, the Soviet Union has acknowledged that its all-out effort to develop a new generation of computers is lagging behind expectations. Computer develop-

ment is a key goal of the five-year plan.

An article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that a prototype of a so-called third generation computer had been built in Minsk, but that there was no indication how and where the computer would be manufactured in quantities for commercial use.

The country has been lagging by at least seven years in the development of the most modern generation of computers, which rely on miniature circuitry incorporated into tiny crystals.

Among factors delaying the production of the new machine, identified as the BES-1020, Pravda listed a shortage of mathematicians trained for computer design and the failure of the electronic industry to supply components for the new computers.

U.S. Plants Abroad Aid Economy, Study Says

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—For some time now, organized labor and big industry have been at loggerheads over whether the growing use of foreign factories by U.S. companies throws American workers out of jobs and aggravates the balance-of-payments problem. The big unknown is whether the balance-of-payments problem would have happened to the domestic economy had the manufacturers never ventured abroad.

A research team at the Harvard Business School has now completed a study of the question and it concludes that, compared with the likely alternative, direct foreign investment is decidedly healthy both for employment at home and the balance of payments in the long run.

The burden of the study, done under a \$40,000 contract from the Department of Commerce, is that most U.S. foreign investments are "defensive" in that had the producer continued to operate only in the United States, it would have lost its markets to foreign competitors.

The Harvard team estimates that about 600,000 white and blue-collar jobs in this country are directly linked to overseas operations by manufacturing companies. These are management and support personnel in the home office and production workers needed to supply the foreign plants.

Aid to Balance of Payments
Further, the study argues that the net trade effects of the foreign plants, as well as dividends, royalties and management

fees from them, benefit the U.S. balance of payments by approximately \$3 billion a year.

The issue is coming to a head because of mounting labor pressure for curbs on foreign investment. The so-called Burke-Hartke bill before Congress would impose tax penalties on foreign investments and control the outflow of capital and technology. Labor claims that by transferring technology to countries where labor is cheap, industry is promoting employment abroad at the expense of American jobs.

The book value of direct U.S. investments abroad was \$78.1 billion in 1970, according to the Commerce Department, and the figure is growing by about \$8 billion a year.

The conclusions of the study are based on nine case histories in industries that account for 90 percent of U.S. foreign investment. For competitive reasons only two companies agreed to be identified: Kimberly-Clark, which recently built a paper mill in Canada, and Gulf Oil, which has established crude oil terminals in Kuwait and Ireland to supply European customers. The remaining companies, equally well-known, were in food, chemicals, rubber, metals, machinery, electronics and automobiles.

Unions have been most vocal in their complaints about foreign-made electronics products. The study focused on a company that opened a plant in Taiwan to assemble car and tractor radio components

for shipment back to the United States. Analysis indicated that failure to take steps would have meant losing the home market to Japanese makers over a five-year period.

The study found that there was indeed a net loss of over 1,000 U.S. jobs a year over the first five years of operations in Taiwan. But after five years, the loss was reversed and U.S. employment increased by 734 employees a year over what it would have been without the foreign plant.

Similarly the plant had a negative effect on the balance of payments for the first three years. But during the fourth year, the alternative of not going abroad began to cost \$16.4 million more in payments deficits than the foreign venture, largely because the alternative would have been to import the whole radio from Japan.

The study offers two main policy recommendations. First, U.S. income would be increased by making it easier to move resources into new industries with a "high-technology base," such as computers, which have a better competitive position than older products such as benzene and polystyrene.

Second, the government should make a greater effort to help American workers who lose their jobs because of changes in trade patterns.

"An adequate adjustment assistance program," the report concludes, "would be more appropriate than proposals aiming at isolation of the United States from the rest of the world."

VW Developing Front-Drive Car, Magazine Reports

HAMBURG, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen is developing a car with front-wheel drive powered by either a conventional piston or rotary Wankel engine, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported today.

The car, it said, is scheduled for introduction in autumn 1974.

A VW spokesman declined comment on the report. "We aren't discussing our future model planning in public," he said, adding that Der Spiegel "got several things mixed up" in its report.

Correcting it would amount to disclosing plans that VW is not willing to discuss publicly, he added.

Packard Is Re-Elected

PAOLO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP).—David Packard has been elected chairman of the board of Hewlett-Packard, the job he left in 1969 to become Deputy Secretary of Defense. He resigned from the Defense Department post Dec. 13.

New Brokerage Fees Given U.S. Approval

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The government gave the final go-ahead over the weekend to the long-planned change in sales commissions on stock transactions, but the new schedule of commissions will probably not go into effect before about March 1.

The last governmental hurdle was cleared on Saturday when the Cost of Living Council said that it would exempt changes in brokerage fees from price controls, provided they were certified by the Securities & Exchange Commission as "consistent with the goals of the economic stabilization program."

The SEC has made the necessary certification of the proposed new schedule of fees. It is supposed to result in lower sales commissions overall than the present schedule, including the "temporary" 15 percent surcharge on smaller orders that has been in effect since April, 1970. If the new fees are compared with the old permanent fee schedule, without the surcharge, they are higher in most instances.

The delay in putting the new sales commissions into effect will come about, in part, because the exchange's members need time to reprogram their computers, according to Robert W. Haack, president of the exchange.

Another issue has also arisen in connection with the new sales commissions that will slow things, Mr. Haack disclosed.

This involves a proposal on the part of the exchange, which it made under pressure from the SEC, that brokers who are not members of the exchange be permitted to do business in listed stocks for their customers at a 40 percent discount from the fees charged the general public.

When the exchange proposed this, it included a requirement that such nonmember brokers be required to do their own record-keeping for customers' accounts.

The SEC objected to this, and the exchange is about to change its rules to leave the question of who carries the customer's accounts an optional one between the two brokers involved in the deal. Adoption of this change in the proposal, which Mr. Haack described as "no big deal," will require a time-consuming amendment to the exchange's constitution, however.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late closing of the dollar on major international exchanges

	Jan. 24, 72	Today	Previous
Swiss franc	2.0675	2.0675	2.0675
Belgian franc	44.14-16	44.17-18	44.17-18
Dutch guilder	3.211	3.2115	3.2115
French fr.	5.1455	5.1455	5.1455
Italian lire	3.38125	3.38125	3.38125
Spanish peseta	166.6375	166.6375	166.6375
Yen	311.7	312.5	312.5

closed at 1.0000, down from 1.0001.

The dollar's late closing was

due to a late start in trading

on the New York Stock

Exchange, which opened at

10:30 a.m. local time.

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Small Saving to Investors

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The following table, compiled by Source Equities Inc., shows what the new rates will mean to small investors.

		PRICE PER SHARE									
Shrs.	Per \$5	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$100
Order Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New	Old New
100	\$18.40	\$25.50	\$25	\$40.50	\$38	\$49	\$49	\$54	\$53	\$53	\$53
200	36	49	49	80	69	98	98	106	106	106	106
300	51	69	69	119	98	147	147	154	154	154	154
400	63	83	83	154	123	181	181	190	190	190	190
500	75	100	100	181	154	219	219	225	225	225	225

Under the new schedule, the investor will save 8.5 percent in commission with the \$15 surcharge and commission basis on 100 shares of a \$5 stock—a saving of only \$1.80.

On the other hand, 100 shares of a \$40 stock will cost an additional 14 percent, or \$4. Most Big Board stocks sell in the \$40-to-\$50 range.

Glamour Issues Hit

Profit-Taking Sends Prices Plunging on N.Y. Exchange

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices sagged today in the sharpest decline in more than two months as recent glamour favorites were hit by substantial losses.

The market's action, many brokers said, mirrored profit-taking in the wake of the big post-Thanksgiving advance. "But there was some loss-taking, too," admitted one Wall Street.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, closing at its poorest level of the day, ended with a drop of 10.63 at 896.32. It thus finished below the 900 mark for the first time in nearly three weeks. One broker observed that "the market just looks tired."

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement remains as a matter of record only.

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BANQUE DES LINDOCHINE

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE LOUIS-DREFFUS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE DE NEUFVILLE, SCHULMBRUEGER, MALLAT

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

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COSMOS BANK (OVERSEAS)

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CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE

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Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 24, 1972

	Price, Yen		Price, Yen
Shin Gassan	194	Matsumoto Ei W.	194
Shin Camera	185	Mitsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Nip. Ind.	221	Mitsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Bank	353	Mitsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Photo	390	Mitsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Tachi	311	Nippon Eiyu	221
Shin Motor	266	Shary	266
Shin Toh	287	Shin Eiyu	221
Shin Air Lines	1,695	Bony Corp.	266
Shin E. P.	360	Bunimoto Eiyu	221
Shin Gap	295	Tsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Brew.	221	Tsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin Eiyu	163	Tsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin W. K.	241	Tsunobu Eiyu	221
Shin E. Ind.	017	Tsunobu Eiyu	221

Stock Indexes

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1001-1005.

	Today	Prev.	High
Amsterdam ..	112.8	110.9	112.5
Russels	100.13	99.69	100.13
Frankfurt ..	132.20	132.17	132.20
London 30 ..	491.0	490.8	490.1
London 800 ..	202.92	202.32	202.32
Osaka	47.21	47.48	48.01
Paris	102.0	100.8	101.8
Sydney	493.62	495.67	503.00
Tokyo (n) ..	206.48	207.59	208.74
Tokyo (o) ..	2800.06	2822.54	2840.80
Wurich	361.5	360.2	361.5

European Gold Market

Op. Cl.

London	45.22	45.50
Turkey	44.03	43.25
Greece	46.20	45.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)...		
U.S. dollars per ounce		

Eurodollars

Jun. 24, 1974

	Bid.	Asked
Day Fix	4 1/4	4 1/2
One Month	4 1/8	4 5/8
Months	5 1/16	5 3/16
One Year	8 13/16	9 15/16

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